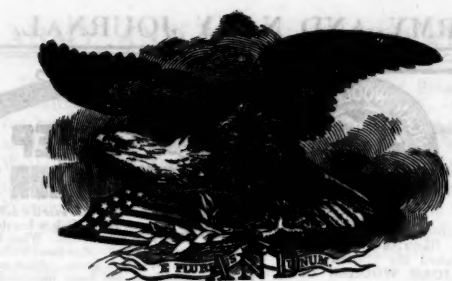


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RADICAL ARMY CHANGES PROPOSED.

The War Department now has before it some of the most radical propositions for reconstructing the Army that it has ever had occasion to consider. The proposition to place all the officers of the mobile Army on one list is being favorably considered by the Chief of Staff. That it may be thoroughly discussed before action is taken on it he has requested all the members of the General Staff to study it while he is absent on his trip to Panama. General Wood is desirous of not only hearing from the General Staff after they have gone over the subject carefully, but would be pleased if officers throughout the Army would take up the matter and send their conclusions to him. It is understood that the General is of the opinion that some legislation along lines suggested in Captain Palmer's statement can be secured at the next session if the Army is united in the support of it. Especially is this true as the proposed legislation will not increase the expenses of maintaining the Army. The average Congressman is willing to give the Army almost anything that does not increase the appropriation for the Establishment.

Such important propositions in military administration are presented in the Morrison report on the proposed Infantry Drill Regulations that Major General Wood took the document with him when he left for Panama July 11. While he is on his trip he proposes to go over the report carefully, so as to give full consideration to the proposed changes in the regulations. It is estimated that the increase of the number of enlisted men in a company from 100 to 150, as provided in the Morrison report, would decrease the overhead charges of the Army in the event of war \$132,962,500 per year, or nearly \$400,000 per day. In making this estimate it is assumed that a million Infantry rifles would be called into service if this country were involved in a war with a first class Power. In the Russo-Japanese war there were over a million rifles on each side, and at one time during the Civil War the Federal forces reached this figure.

In the comparative statement printed below it is shown that there would be a decrease of 3,300 companies under the proposed regulations for 150 men per company. As the result there would be a reduction of 3,300 captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, first sergeants, quartermaster sergeants, company musicians, teams and teamsters. There would also be a reduction in an army of a million rifles under the new regulations of 825 battalions, 275 regiments, 91 brigades and 30 divisions. As a consequence, there will be a corresponding reduction in the expenses for division brigades and regimental headquarters. In the matter of music for the Army there would be a reduction of 275 bands of thirty men each.

And all of this saving, it is insisted in the report, could be brought about without reducing the number of men on the firing line. None of the European countries have maintained companies at a war strength of less than 200 men, while Germany maintains its companies at the war strength of 240 men. It is suggested in the report that the peace strength of companies should be 100. Such an organization would be of great tactical benefit to the Army, as it would give officers an opportunity for real work. A comparison between the present system and that proposed follows here:

	Present.	New.	Difference.	Saving.
Infantry rifles	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Companies	10,000	6,700	3,300	\$66,000,000
Battalions	2,500	1,875	625	11,550,000
Regiments	833	558	275	44,412,500
Brigades	277	186	91	2,000,000
Divisions	90	60	30	9,000,000
Total saving nearly \$400,000 per day, or, per annum				\$132,962,500

On another page we give the report of the Senate Committee on the Volunteer Army bill (S. 2518). In the hearing before the subcommittee on Military Affairs of the Senate on June 13 on this bill Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, president of the Army War College, said that since the first introduction of the bill by Senator Warren very valuable improvements had been made in it. Originally there was no provision for the appointment of necessary commissaries, quartermasters or adjutants general. The present bill provides for the appointment of these staff officers in proper proportion. Under existing law there is some doubt as to the process by which the Militia organizations, called into service at peace strength, would be augmented to war strength. This bill provides that governors of states can use recruiting depots of the United States for the recruiting of Militia organizations. The chairman explained that the object of the bill is simply to provide an organization, so that when Congress does call out Volunteers they will be called out as the bill provides. The bill does not appropriate anything.

General Wotherspoon said the proposed change is not an experiment, but that it has been practically put in operation. The Volunteer regiments raised in the latter part of the Spanish War for duty in the Philippines, known as Volunteer regiments, were enlisted from the country at large, and they had just the proportion of officers—four officers to the regiment—of the Regular Army that are provided for in this act. The result was that within from three to four months they were equal, in his opinion, to the Regular troops. The field officers and officers of the Regular Service set a good example, as to discipline, to their men. The officers were appointed not by the men, but by the United States, and the rapidity with which they became efficient was really the wonder of the officers in the Philippines.

As to the suggestion of the chairman, that in a minor war it might not be necessary to call out a volunteer army, General Wotherspoon was strongly of the opinion that it would be a mistake to call out Volunteers until it was seen that the resources of the Regular Army and the National Guard were going to be inadequate or exhausted. Take, for instance, the Infantry of the country as it is now; there are enough Infantry regimental organizations created in the states, and in the Regular Army, to make practically twenty-two divisions, all officered, or nearly completely officered; some of them are short a company or so. If those organizations were filled to war strength they would make an army, with the addition of the auxiliary arms, of approximately 432,000 fighting men, and might be organized into twenty-two divisions without any Volunteers. There might, however, be a necessity to call for Volunteer Cavalry, because there are very few organizations of that class of troops in the Militia, also Volunteer organizations of Field Artillery, sanitary troops, Signal Corps troops and Engineers. So far as the Infantry is concerned, there is a large number of regimental organizations, with their colonels and their company officers, but there is a serious and striking deficiency in men. If they could be recruited up and kept while serving in the field at a standard of war strength the number would, in almost any conceivable case, be a sufficient military force for the United States to meet any but extraordinary situations.

"Senator Briggs: The National Guard is not well balanced then?"

"General Wotherspoon: It is about as well balanced as the Regular Army, and the Army is very badly balanced."

"The Chairman: Very badly; in Field Artillery particularly there is a deficiency. There is a very bad condition of affairs. We have not got enough Coast Artillery to man our fortifications, and the Field Artillery is absolutely deficient."

The chairman (Senator du Pont) said the salient advantages of this feature of the bill could be summed up in two words, economy and efficiency. It is economical because nobody would be accepted who is not physically a sound man, and it is inconceivable that the Secretary of War would not have the proper physical examinations made; whereas in the states a great many would probably be passed in a perfunctory way. Consequently the men who have passed a strict physical examination are not so likely to break down, and the pension roll would not be filled with a lot of people that never ought to have been taken into the Service at all. And in the second place the superior instruction and discipline make them in a short time far superior to the regiments organized locally by state authority.

General Wood said that the objection to Section 11 as it stood was that there would be many unabsorbed officers when a war is over. If there is a large Volunteer Army with a very large number of vacancies caused by the detail of Regular officers to Volunteer organizations there would be a large additional list at the end of a war.

In calling for troops they would be apportioned by the bill among the states according to population, not so many regiments, but so many men. Senator Warren said that was the only way. In the Civil War he had seen many pieces of companies and regiments hanging around. The regiment he went out in did not go into battle for nine months.

In explaining how Volunteer regiments would be raised under the bill, General Wood described the organization of the Rough Riders in 1898. The status of

Regular officers, assigned to Volunteer commands, after the war he described thus: "Each vacancy created by such detail will be filled by the promotion of officers below, the vacancies at the bottom of the list being filled by the commissioning of officers with temporary commissions. These officers, at the end of the war, will be mustered out. The difficulty in the situation arises from the fact that as the bill is written the officers of the Regular Establishment who have been promoted as the result of these details will hold the positions which they have gained, and the returning officers will be surplus officers in their grades, and promotion will necessarily be blocked until they have been absorbed, excepting as it may be possible to assign them to the unassigned list of 200 authorized by law, assignment to which creates a vacancy, so that promotion to this extent would be permitted; but, as would probably be the case in a war of any magnitude, the number of officers returning to Regular organizations and to the various Regular staff corps would be far in excess of this number; consequently there would be a certain amount of blocking of promotion. It is difficult, however, to avoid the creation of a particular situation after a great war, a situation which will have to be met by special measures provided at the time."

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray said the bill was excellent. Describing the organization of the 43d U.S. Volunteers in the fall of 1898, he said that although recruiting began Sept. 1 and on Nov. 16 the regiment sailed for the Philippines, when he landed in Manila he had a regiment he would have been willing to lead anywhere or into anything, only lacking the mechanical discipline and unquestioning obedience of the Regulars to be their equal. "From my own experience in organizing Volunteers, under conditions such as are proposed in this bill, I believe that within six months from the outbreak of war Volunteers can be made into equally excellent troops, if this law is passed, and we organize and train them in accordance with what we would then be able to do under the law."

Senator Dixon wished to know how the Regulars fought at Bull Run in comparison with the Volunteers who became panic-stricken, and Senator du Pont, chairman, enlightened him by submitting official reports of the behavior of the Regulars at the first battle of Bull Run. These showed that the Regulars did not join in the disorderly retreat into Washington. There were nine Regular batteries of Field Artillery that did splendid service; two of them were very badly cut up and lost heavily in men and material. The seven troops of Regular Cavalry and the eight companies of the Regular Infantry covered the retreat and behaved admirably. Had they not been present he believed the Confederates would have entered Washington.

In a discussion on the bill in the session of July 8 Senator Warren said the country had already had bitter experience of the tremendous cost of war without proper preparation. Under the terms of this bill the War College and the General Staff, he felt sure, would always have in readiness prepared papers showing where rendezvous and recruiting stations may be placed, what transportation is available at every point, how long it would take to move troops and supplies from any given point to any one of the danger points, what the cost would be, etc. Mr. Heyburn said he did not like the provision leaving it optional with a state to furnish its quota. He thought a state should be required to furnish its quota in time of war. If it won't, then resort to the draft. He did not think the language of the bill relative to the calling for Volunteers was warlike enough.

The probable ability of the U.S. Navy to give a good account of itself in the case of a war between Great Britain and a Continental Power was discussed in the debate in the House of Commons on July 3 on the naval prize bill, the passage of which was equivalent to the approval of the Declaration of London. Foreign Secretary Gray, in his speech in support of the bill, referred to the attitude of the United States. He argued that as that country held the view that "under restricted conditions sinking should be allowed, it would be useless to attempt to bring in a law abolishing it." He contended that in case England were at war with a great Continental Power the one great neutral Power whose interference would be useful was the United States, which was greatly interested in supplying food to that country, and was possessed of a fleet of sufficient strength to make interference effective. The Declaration was adopted.

The trustees of the Carnegie Peace Foundation have decided to divide the work into three grand divisions—first, the codification and elaboration of international laws; second, the conduct of a general peace propaganda, and, third, the collaboration and publication of facts and figures involving the economic aspects of war and peace. The work of the third division may even go to the length of including treatises on political economy refuting the Malthusian theory and convincing the public mind that wars are not essential to prevent either overpopulation or overproduction. Senator Elihu Root, one of the most active trustees of the fund, will make no effort to secure the incorporation of the Foundation at this session of Congress.

The international sports for the seamen of the visiting foreign ships at Portsmouth, England, on Coronation Day, as described by the London Army and Navy Gazette, "formed a unique program. Entries for most of the events had of necessity to be restricted to two, three or not more than four men from each vessel. The British bluejackets, the hosts for the day, were debarred from taking part. As to the results, the United States representatives appear to have done remarkably well, three out of the nine main events being won by them, while Japan and Sweden came next with two each. This comparison takes account only of the first prize in each event. The United States won the hurdle race, Norway and Sweden being next best competitors. Japanese bluejackets took both prizes in the four-legged race, and in the high jump Sweden was placed first, United States second, and took both first and second prizes, with Japan third, while in the shorter distance event the United States was first and Sweden second and third. A relay race of 1,600 meters was also won by the United States, Sweden being second and Germany third. The obstacle race showed Denmark to be the winners, with Germany second and Russia third; while in the amusing sack obstacle race Japan carried off both first and second prizes, with the United States third. Perhaps the most interesting event of the day was the tug-of-war, in which teams of twenty men from each warship took part. Sweden, Germany, the United States and Chili reached the semi-final, and Sweden and the United States the final. In this latter the Swedes won the first two pulls, and, like true sportsmen, they heartily cheered their opponents on being declared winners. There was a special event in the program for midshipmen and cadets of the Swedish training cruiser *Fylgia*, a further indication of the great attention paid to athletics and physical development by the Swedes."

Capt. P. W. Game, Royal Horse Artillery, in the 1910 gold medal prize essay of the Royal United Service Institution, explains that in the days of Napoleon the armies England was able to throw upon the Continent of Europe were, "though by no means numerically equal to those of the enemy, at least commensurable with them and able to turn the balance one way or the other." No discussion of the subject of home defense can be adequate that overlooks this matter of continental preparedness, since, as Captain Game finds, conscription has enabled continental nations to bring to such a state of perfection their means of mobilization that once war is inevitable it will be a question of only a few days before the first conflicts occur. To rush an army of such huge proportions across the channel would necessitate a fleet that would put successful interference out of the question. Though a land soldier, Captain Game boldly discusses the naval aspect of imperial defense and points out that the strength and at the same time the weakness of the British empire lie in the extent of its foreign possessions. These while affording bases for offensive action at sea and ports of refuge for trading vessels furnish numerous points for attack, which make for military weakness. Sea supremacy in home waters is the primary condition to be attained and every naval effort of the colonies should be directed toward strengthening the offensive naval power of the empire at home. Therefore, the essayist says, universal military service for the colonies, for raising their land forces to the level of efficient organization, is the chief thing to be sought at this juncture. Next they should take over from the mother country the burden of the maintenance of garrisons for naval bases, dockyards and coaling stations in the respective dominions. After those two requirements were met, if their resources permit it, they might contribute monetarily to the support of the Imperial Fleet.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in a report to the Surgeon General of the Army on smallpox and vaccination, says that the large number of unsuccessful vaccinations in the Army, even when the lymph is perfectly fresh and potent, shows the extreme difficulty of contracting vaccinia more than twice in a lifetime, and exceedingly few can have three perfect successes. We therefore appear to him to vaccinate too often. In other countries, where the disease has been driven out by the vaccination of infants, there is far less vaccination than with us. After long study of smallpox, and after obtaining data from Europe, as well as from health officers in all parts of the United States, he forms a number of conclusions as to the length of immunity conferred by vaccination, which can be found in his report, published in the July Military Surgeon. He says that one good vaccination in infancy in three places on each arm, as done in Europe generally, gives a lifelong immunity from vaccinia and smallpox. There are no smallpox cases on record after two undoubted vaccination successes, one in infancy and one in adult life, or even two in adult life at long intervals. With our present knowledge we may say that two successes protect for life. At least they do in the Army, according to Colonel Woodruff's observations for twenty years. But successes must be established absolutely. Often cases are called successful which are not so by any means. Immunity depends largely upon the number of insertions, whether given at one time in infancy or distributed through life. The American method of but one insertion at a time is therefore unscientific, and explains the large number in whom a second trial is successful. Colonel Woodruff recommends a number of changes in the present system of vaccination.

On the principle that those who fight and run away may turn peace advocates some day, the New Orleans Picayune believes that an influence which operates in favor of peace is "the exhaustion of the fighting element of a race through numerous wars and the growth of a generation devoid of warlike instincts and inspiration. The men who so loved fighting, or who fought for home and country that they fought till they died, had few chances of propagating their own warlike impulses. The men who fought and ran away, the men who never fought at all, were the men who created the new generation and transmitted to it their own traditions." This is a magnifying of the importance of the stay-at-homes. There were hundreds of thousands of young men in the armies North and South in the Civil War who returned from the battlefields to rear families. The number in-

capacitated by the Civil War was too small in proportion to the entire population for such a theory as that of our Southern contemporary to hold. It is more likely that the ability of a few noisy peace advocates nowadays through the medium of the daily newspapers to make a tremendous clamor has given rise to the idea that the fiber of the whole people has softened. We doubt that this is so. We observe that nearly all those identified with the peace movement are well along in years. Such men through all time have been of peaceful disposition as a general rule. It was the same thousands of years ago, when it was written, "Young men for war, old men for counsel." It is the fault of old men, especially those who are quite old, but who retain intellectual vigor, to forget that they have changed mightily since the days of their early manhood, and to believe that their views are the views of the average man. The average man is not old, hence the view of the old man, on questions that involve or may involve strenuous settlement, is not that of the average man.

The friends of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., should derive much comfort from the remarks of Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., president of the Army War College, before the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate on June 13, relative to the influence on state regiments of the method of calling them into service in 1898. Discussing the Spanish-American War conditions, Senator J. P. Clarke, of Arkansas, said: "I remember they organized a force in the Spanish-American War, and the Militia of our state did not have anything to do with it." Thereupon General Wotherspoon said: "They disorganized the Militia immediately by refusing to take them as organizations. The Militia wanted to go as organizations from your state, but the War Department said, 'No, you must come as Volunteers.' They disorganized the Militia to a degree, and the organizations lost their state affiliations." The position taken by General Wotherspoon has always been that of the officers of the 7th Regiment. They have maintained that the ground they took at that time in opposing that "disorganizing" of the Militia of which General Wotherspoon spoke was a large influence in shaping the thought that eventually found expression in the Dick bill and the other changes which have been made in National Guard service. It will be recalled that when war with Spain was threatening the commanding officer of the 7th New York sent word to the authorities that the regiment was ready to take the field at a moment's notice with full equipment, and it has always been claimed by that regiment that it was the first command to volunteer for that war.

The extent to which France leads the Powers in the development of military aeroplaning and the backwardness of the United States in that respect may be judged from the fact that the first ordered assembling of army flying machines for maneuvers began in France on June 25. The field of operations was from Rheims to the Belgian frontier, with concentration at the aerodrome of La Brayelle, near Douai. The first work of the maneuvers was preliminary reconnaissances intended to disclose a Blue Army supposed to be on March upon Paris. These flights were executed at first in clear weather at a height of about 2,400 feet, and the aviators and observers obtained views extending more than eighteen miles. Later the weather became thick, with a strong wind, which caught the machines on the flank at a velocity of forty-five feet a second, while some puffs attained a velocity of seventy-five feet a second. However, all the reconnaissances were carried out without serious interruption. Each aviator was accompanied by a trained soldier as observer. So common is the flying officer in the French army now that he has received the designation "officier-aviateur." One of these recently accomplished a sensational exploit. Lieutenant de Malherbe, pilot of a Blériot monoplane, with a Gnome motor, took the air at Vincennes on the morning of June 11 in a tempest of wind and rain, the object of his flight being Sedan, at the eastern frontier. He maintained a great speed during the entire flight, and covered the 180 miles in 145 minutes. As he carried orders from Paris to Sedan, his flight was officially recorded.

Referring to the participation of U.S. Cavalry officers in the recent international events at Olympia, the Army and Navy Gazette of London says: "Although one would have preferred not, it is difficult to avoid reference to a certain point in connection with the United States representatives. The rules laid down that horses competing in the international events open to officers only are to be the property of government or of officers. In America this has been interpreted to mean that a wealthy committee, hampered by no considerations of expense, may purchase in any market horses considered good enough to win these events and hand them over for this purpose. It is not for one moment suggested that this interpretation is not perfectly correct, but it is one that in the opinion of European competitors ignores the spirit of the regulations. It is well, however, to recognize that the spirit of sport is susceptible of being regarded from a totally different standpoint by different communities, and, as we have seen before, that of the United States is in many respects different from that which obtains in most of Europe. The only thing, therefore, is to make rules somewhat more explicit. The Americans have done what they have in a perfectly open manner, and one cannot help feeling that the well meant and patriotic efforts of the committee which provided the horses might well have been crowned with more success. As it was, the horses hardly jumped up to the average standard, though the riding was very decidedly good, and, in addition, the members of the team were popular with everyone."

Mr. H. Perry Robinson, who has contributed a series of articles to the London Times on the Philippine Islands, giving his observations following a long visit to the archipelago, says that the opposition of the Philippine leaders to the policy of free trade between the islands and the United States is based upon the fear that as trade increases with the United States the islands will be found so profitable that the American people will be loth to surrender them, and all hope of independence will disappear. Unless the independence is granted now, they fear it never will be. To one who has been brought up in the British school of imperialism

there are, he says, certain objections to considering any colonial possession merely as a commercial undertaking. Still less does he believe the financial standard the right one to apply to an enterprise so purely beneficent and charitable in its nature as was, at least in profession and intent, the civilizing work which the United States undertook in the Philippines. Putting these considerations aside, however, he doubts that anyone familiar with the possibilities of the islands can reasonably question, especially in view of their strategic importance to America's trade relations with the Orient, whether the initial cost of the islands, however high it may be, has been too large.

A correspondent presents a reasonable argument in favor of allowing an officer of the Regular Army to include Militia service in computing longevity. He says: "My own Militia service was of inestimable value to me in fitting me for service in the Volunteers and Regular Army, and, by inference, therefore must have been of appreciable value to the United States. The military education that Regular officers acquire while undergoing the Militia apprenticeship they pay for themselves, as heretofore it has cost the Government nothing. Does it not therefore appear reasonable that by receiving longevity pay for Militia service they should in this way be reimbursed for the long hours spent in the armories and on the rifle ranges, to say nothing of the dues that most Militia organizations have to impose upon their members for the 'privilege' of serving the state?" Assuming the case of an officer who has had six years' service in the Army, with ten years' previous service in the Militia, he gets no longevity, while an officer of ten years' Militia service, and without experience in the Regular Army, will, under proposed legislation, get ten per cent. increase when called into the Service. This would certainly be an unjust discrimination.

The confusion in the use of terms to designate the Organized Militia of the United States would disappear with the enactment into law of the Volunteer Army bill. That measure would give to the state troops throughout the Union the appellation of National Guard. This latter term is now used in all but five states to designate state soldiers. The exceptions are Delaware, which calls her troops Organized Militia; Florida, where the term is State Troops; Kentucky, where State Guard is employed; Massachusetts, where it is Volunteer Militia, and Virginia, where the term is plain Volunteers. At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on June 13, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, told the committee, which was in doubt as to what term to use in the bill, that probably "it would be better to stick to National Guard, as that is growing in favor among the men." There can be little doubt that the term "militia" is distasteful to many National Guardsmen, to whom the word "militia" brings back the days when the state soldiery were celebrated more for fuss and feathers than for real military worth.

A treaty to prevent the killing of fur seals and sea otters on the high seas was signed by the United States, Russia, Japan and Great Britain in Washington on July 7. The importance of this agreement lies not only in its application to the seals, but as being the first step toward the application of the principle of conservation of animals through the agreement of nations. It is said the next step may be a treaty looking to a similar protection of whales, valuable birds, etc., through the joint action of great nations. The seal treaty will continue for fifteen years, and thereafter until terminated by one year's notice from any of the Powers concerned. A patrol of the seal waters by all the parties to the convention will be maintained, but pelagic sealers captured by such patrol shall be tried under their own governments. The consensus of opinion among the experts in attendance upon the conference was that the welfare of the herds is promoted by the killing of the superfluous males, commonly known as "bachelors."

In a manifest attempt to cater to the colored voters the Senate of New York by a vote of 35 to 3 on July 11 passed the bill authorizing the formation of a negro regiment of the National Guard. Of the three negative votes one was cast by Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, former lieutenant colonel of the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. We regret that Senator Anthony J. Griffin, a former captain in the 69th New York, and chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, was not among those voting against this measure. In a speech he said that the bill as framed would not be approved by the Governor, and possibly for the reason that he saw its death from a veto he did not think it necessary to vote against the bill. As has been pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, there is no need for such a regiment, the guard having enough regiments at present and needing the filling up to the maximum of the organizations it has rather than the forming of new ones.

In line with the general movement throughout the Army toward economy in administration, the changes in the Subsistence Department in the Philippines Division are of interest. Several months ago the offices of department chief commissary were abolished, thereby reducing the number of officers on duty in the islands to five—the chief commissary and an assistant, the depot commissary and an assistant, and the sales commissary in Manila. A still further reduction in forces has been made by the new chief commissary, Lieut. Col. A. D. Kniskern, by the consolidation of the offices of the chief and depot commissaries. This combination relieves several clerks and possibly one officer, besides reducing the amount of paper work required and the time necessary to get out the monthly requisitions.

With a view to developing a new system of physical training for the Marine Corps, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, 2d Lieut. C. J. Miller, U.S.M.C., and six non-commissioned officers have been detailed to take a course of instruction at Annapolis. After the completion of this course the officers will be distributed among the recruiting and training stations, to give instructions to those who are detailed to handle the recruits. It is planned to give special attention to the physical condition and training of enlisted men in the corps.

In seeking the secret of General Lee's hold on the affections of his soldiers, Gamaliel Bradford, jr., in writing of it in the current *Atlantic Monthly*, lays much stress upon the fact that "it was as a parent, not merely as a military superior, that Lee believed in controlling and disciplining his army, an attitude that led to a certain freedom of discipline which did not wholly satisfy those accustomed to European methods." Yet Lee did not overlook the need of severity in dealing with refractory soldiers, nor was he foolishly averse to it. Pillage provoked his wrath more than anything else except brutality, and when he himself detected a soldier in theft he ordered him shot at once. He was equally ready to inflict the death penalty in cases of desertion. In his earlier years he had few intimate associates, and his high position in the Army did not tend to increase of social intercourse. "He was not a talker, no story teller, knew nothing of the fine art of being idle, and even in the midst of a hundred thousand men who loved him I think he was very solitary." The element of distance or aloofness about him was suggested by an officer's remark to Mrs. Pickett, wife of General Pickett: "Lee was a great soldier, but I never wanted to put my arms around his neck, as I used to want to do to Joe Johnston." This paternal interest in his men may have been born of Lee's strong religious views. A devout Christian, he believed every man in his Army was a soul to be saved, and in every way he could encourage mission and revival work, which went on through all the war with constantly increasing activity. Even in the midst of urgent duty he would stop and take part in a camp prayer meeting and listen to the exhortations of some ragged veteran, as a young convert might listen to an apostle. His hold on his men was greatly strengthened by an extraordinary memory for names, faces and characters. Lee is reported to have said that he had never been introduced to a soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia whose face and name he could not instantly recall. This the essayist doubts, in view of his "not too courteous remark to Grant at the time of the surrender, that he had frequently endeavored to recall his features from their acquaintance in Mexico, but could never succeed in doing so." Wellington's expressions of disgust and contempt with the Peninsular army are contrasted by Mr. Bradford with the praise often renewed which Lee showered upon his Army, whether in defeat or in victory. The love of Lee for his men begat a reciprocal affection, and in this mutual sentiment is found the explanation of the harmony that attended Lee's control of the Army.

At the closing of his tour of duty at Cornell University as commandant and professor of military science and tactics, following his reassignment to his regiment, Capt. Erwin L. Phillips, 13th U.S. Cav., received a silver loving cup from the faculty of the university. In making the presentation before the full faculty after the June meeting Professor Hammond said: "In September, 1908, Captain Phillips assumed the duties of commandant and professor of military science and tactics. During this period of three years he has given us an administration of an extraordinarily high order. He has made an unpopular subject popular. He has shown rare mastery in the training and discipline of cadets, elicited the unqualified endorsement of the Government's inspector, inculcated in his subordinates rigorous ideals of precision and duty, and in accomplishing this he has won the hearty good-will and affection of the corps and of his colleagues in the faculty. His devotion to his work, painstaking attention to details, prompt and exact administrative methods and his insistent sense of justice in questions involving persons or principles are salient factors in his success. As a token of the faculty's esteem of the man and the officer I have pleasure in presenting to you, Captain, this silver loving cup. In doing so I take the opportunity to voice the common regret that you are obliged to sever your connection with the university by order of the Department of War, which has reassigned you to your regiment. We trust the Government will find it practicable to return you to the office of commandant in the near future. Meanwhile we wish you Godspeed." In his reply Captain Phillips credited much of his success to the "splendid support given to me by the president of the university and the board of trustees, and the assistance extended by every department of the institution." At the meeting of the faculty resolutions were adopted by a rising vote testifying to the fact that in the performance of his duties Captain Phillips had "maintained high standards of efficiency, and by his personal qualities elicited the cordial esteem of the cadet corps and its effective co-operation in the promotion of military knowledge and discipline."

Believing that legislation placing dentists in the Navy must now receive serious attention until they are made a part of that arm of the Service, William C. Fisher, late dental surgeon, U.S.A., in a letter to Dental Surgeon Cosmos analyzes what he deems objectionable features of the Army dentists' present status. The existing one-grade system, he says, must give way to a three-grade status of major, captain and lieutenant, as the only proper way to honor the dental profession. Taking a dentist into the Army as a first lieutenant and keeping him in that grade during his whole official life is simply to invite stagnation, he holds. Without encouragement of promotion and without fear of the accompanying examination there is no stimulus for him to advance. It is bad enough for him to see very young men enter other branches of the Service and be promoted past him, but in the vital question of choice of quarters he must submit to being ranked out, though he be a man of family with twenty years of service to his credit, by perhaps a bachelor of only a few years' service. The crowning discriminating outrage, according to this writer, is the fact that a medical reserve officer, "which is another name for a contract medical officer," can outrank a dental surgeon of many years of service. Hence he comes to the conclusion that the present one-grade basis is no better than the old contract system. Dr. Fisher believes the Surgeon General of the Army is wrong when he holds up the present system as an attractive one to "young practitioners of the highest professional abilities," and he appeals to the National Association to take up the subject of a naval dental corps with a determination to accept nothing but a three-rank status. But why make it three ranks? Why not ask for the full limit of promotion up to the rank of major

general, or at least brigadier general "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it," is the promise of Scripture.

Indian students from the Carlisle Indian School are in great demand in the East as mechanics and farmers. There are at present 266 boys and 213 girls away from the school at work, scattered throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York and Maryland. Most of the requests for students come from people who have had the students in previous years or from those who have heard of the entire satisfaction they have given elsewhere. Recently a prominent artist of New York city, in writing for a boy for his summer home and farm, said: "Several years ago Dr. George Bird Grinnell, Dr. Charles Eastman and I visited many of the homes where Indian help was employed for Harper's Magazine, and of over fifty places we visited we found only one place where there was any dissatisfaction." The recent development, during Superintendent Friedman's administration at Carlisle, of the Outing System, whereby the young men are found employment at the mechanical trade which they have been following while at the school, necessarily entails careful organization, but noteworthy success has been achieved in its practical working out at Carlisle. The girls work in households where the home conditions are found to be of the best and where they receive careful training in good housekeeping and civilization. They really become part of the family, acquire civilized habits and customs and experience such an industrial and mental awakening as no school could possibly teach them. Besides they earn wages, half of which is saved. Last year the Indian boys and girls at the Carlisle School earned \$27,000. At present they have to their credit in the school bank, drawing interest, \$40,000. The Carlisle Outing System is managed by a Sioux Indian, Mrs. Nellie R. Denny, who is a graduate of the school. Many an Indian comes to Carlisle uneducated and without a penny, and after a period of three or five years at the school returns to his home with a practical education and a bank account of four or five hundred dollars with which to make his start in life.

The ferocity with which the Moro women fought in the conflicts with American soldiers is known to all the officers and men of the U.S. Army who saw service in the Moro country, but is not understood by misguided American critics, who cannot understand why Moro women were shot in the battles with the native outlaws, not reflecting that, as the women fought as did the men, it was impossible in the heat of the struggle to tell the females from the warriors. The desperate nature of the women's courage is described by a member of the 6th U.S. Cavalry, who, writing in the *New York Herald* of July 9, narrated the extermination of the notorious Jikiri band of Moro outlaws several years ago. It took the American soldiers many months to track the renegade to his refuge in a mountain cave. The five Moros made a dash from the cave upon the soldiers, and after a terrific fight were killed. Just as Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, of the 6th U.S. Cav., had put an end to the career of Jikiri himself with a Colt bullet through the head, "from the mouth of the cave sounded a yell, brain splitting, demoniacal, and a woman, Jikiri's wife, slashing with a bolo, was upon the whole company of soldiers. A lurking spirit of possibly misplaced chivalry made the men rather dodge her blows than return them, and in a few seconds she had two of them stretched on the ground. They closed with her, but, wriggling like a python and with the strength of a panther, she broke away, and two more men were carried aside by comrades. Officers and men pressed close about the woman, and finally, by sheer force of numbers, she was captured, disarmed and bound. Later she was sent to Manila." Being alone, the sex of the woman was detectable, and she was captured, whereas if she had been a man she would have been dropped in her tracks. The savage nature of her onslaught was not different from the fanatical, demonlike fury with which hundreds of native women dared death in the hope of killing a white man.

Considering the subject of versatility in the Army, the *Chicago News* says: "Is there anything that cannot be done by officers of the U.S. Army? And done exceptionally well? There is nothing. For example, take Colonel Goethals and watch him construct the Panama Canal with ease and grace after various civilians had tried their hands at the job without achieving any glittering success. Then take the five bachelor lieutenants at Fort Scriven, Ga., who gave a chafing dish party, the particulars of which we find in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. It was a surprise party. It was given in the Bachelors' Club. The Service publication which makes known the achievements of these heroes justly remarks that 'a great deal of praise is due the bachelors for having given such an elaborate party without the assistance of the ladies of the post.' For example: 'The dining room and den, in themselves very handsome, were lavishly decorated with carnations and ferns. The beautiful pale pink flowers were massed in profusion on the mantel and library table in the den. In the dining room a large vase, filled with the same gorgeous flowers, adorned the table. As a souvenir of the occasion a large bouquet, tied with pink tulle, was presented to each of the young ladies present. A delightful Welsh rabbit was served with dainty sandwiches, and a mild punch was served during the evening.' Is it not plain that these bachelors are artists and poets as well as warriors? What bachelor outside the Service could tie a bow of pink tulle around a bouquet? Doubtless, also, any one of the five, like Cyrano, could compose a ballade while preparing to transfix an enemy on the point of his service sword. Gentlemen, a toast, standing, to the Army men who can concoct a Welsh rabbit which will not kill either at close or long range. A toast to the genius in close fitting uniform who with equal success can deliver a mild punch at a party or a knockout punch to the nation's enemies!"

Pvts. Edward Molk and Henry Hardt, two members of the U.S. Military Academy detachment of field musicians, West Point, N.Y., on June 13, 1911, received certificates of merit for having distinguished themselves by risking their lives in attempting to rescue a comrade, Pvt. Samuel W. Bunt, U.S.M.A., detachment of Engineers, from drowning on May 21, 1911, at West Point. Private Molk was born on May 15, 1888, at Yonkers, N.Y., and enlisted in the field musicians on Nov. 3, 1909. Private Hardt was born on March 18, 1889, at Mandan, N.D., and enlisted in the field musicians on Jan. 7, 1911. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent

of the U.S. Military Academy, in the presence of the U.S. Military Academy band and field musicians, on July 3, personally presented and pinned to the coats of the young men their medals, congratulating them on this mark of distinction received at the beginning of their careers.

The lecture delivered by Caryl D. Haskins before the Engineer School, U.S.A., Washington Barracks, D.C., on April 26 last, presenting suggestions for a technical reserve for the Army, affords a theme for a wide discussion in the columns of *Professional Memoirs*, the quarterly journal of the Army Engineers. Among the contributors to this discussion are Col. F. V. Abbot, Corps of Engrs., Capt. Lytle Brown, Corps of Engrs., Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, U.S.V., Lieut. Col. J. E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., former Major John S. Sewell, Corps of Engrs., Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engrs., Lieut. Col. W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., Major D. P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs. General Hale believes that Mr. Haskins' idea of attaching the civilian engineers to the Army as a reserve is practicable, but Colonel Kuhn sees a great difficulty in establishing closer relations between the Army and the technical professions, and he asks upon whom would devolve this responsibility. Colonel Black finds much in Mr. Haskins' ideas to warrant their receiving serious consideration. While not hopeful that the existing situation can be easily changed, Colonel Langfitt can see no reason why military and non-military engineers should lack mutual understanding and sympathy any more than electrical engineers should lack similar understanding of civil or mechanical engineers.

Referring to a letter printed in the *New York Sun* of June 20, in which certain questions were asked as to the etiquette regulating the dress of the gentleman representing the Army of the United States at the coronation of King George V., the *Sun* says: "Major Gen. A. W. Greely, on whom that honor was conferred, has been good natured enough to write to us a note of explanation, in which he says: 'As representative of the Army of the United States at the coronation of King George V., my dress at all important functions conformed strictly to the uniform prescribed by the Army Regulations. On several minor occasions the wishes of King George, as communicated by the Lord Chamberlain, were respected by me, and I appeared in civilian dress, as would have been similarly done at home on an intimation from the President.' Our inquiring friend now has his question answered by the gentleman best equipped to impart the information he desired, and the public generally is confirmed in the opinion it has held from the date of General Greely's selection that no mistake was made in choosing him for an honorable and somewhat trying duty."

King George V. of England was thoroughly trained as a Navy officer. He joined the *Britannia* in June, 1887, and passed through every rank up to that of captain in 1893, rear admiral Jan. 1, 1901, and admiral of the fleet March 1, 1907. He took a course at the Gunners School, served in the old *Thunderer* and *Dreadnought* in 1888, in the *Northumberland* in 1889, commanded torpedo boat No. 79 during the maneuvers, the gunboat *Thrush* (800 tons) in May, 1900, and crossed the Atlantic with her. He commanded the *Melampus* in the maneuvers of 1892, and in 1893 the *Despatch*, afterward making a memorable cruise in the *Indomitable*, even taking a turn in the stockhold, proving himself as ready and resourceful as most naval officers are. The last sailor ruler of Great Britain was King William IV. (1830-1837). It has now become the excellent custom of British sovereigns to place one of their sons in the naval profession. That was done by Queen Victoria and again by King Edward, and King George himself has followed the excellent example. King Edward said that the sea afforded the very best training for any boy.

The Czar of Russia, according to the statement of Herman Bernstein in an article in the *New York Times*, hates Count Sergius Witte for having hastened the conclusion of peace with Japan and for having overestimated the strength of the revolutionary forces. But for Witte the Czar and the reactionaries still believe the Russian army would have defeated Japan, and but for Witte there would have been no Constitution in Russia to-day. The revolutionists have blamed and criticized Witte, believing that if he had not concluded the peace treaty at Portsmouth the revolution would have triumphed because of the inevitable defeats of the Russian troops in Manchuria. Count Witte is quoted as saying: "We have fewer wars because of our economic and commercial relations. So long as the idea that war is a crime against the best qualities of mankind is not realized by the Powers, all these talks about arbitration and peace will remain mere empty words."

In connection with the forthcoming Durbar in India it has been decided to establish at Delhi a government dairy, worked by the Military Farms Department, for the purpose of supplying pure produce to the civil and military camps at the Durbar. A large herd of milk cattle will be maintained at the dairy, which will be equipped with the latest plant and appliances. All milk issued for consumption will be pasteurized and the dairy will be worked entirely under expert European supervision. The dairy is being established at considerable expense and on the assumption that all government camps will obtain their dairy supplies from it to the exclusion of all other agencies. No other arrangement for the production or sale of dairy produce will be permitted within the Durbar area. This is in line with a recent suggestion that a government producing ground be established at Aldershot, England, so that many of the articles of the soldier's dietary could thus be supplied.

The Indian tribes of southwestern Oklahoma will no longer recognize tribal leaders designated for many years past as chiefs. No one has been elected to succeed Chief Quanah Parker, who died four months ago, and none will be. His name will go down to posterity as that of the last of the Comanche chiefs. This announcement was made June 24 by Ernest Stecker, agent for the southwestern Oklahoma tribes, in addressing the great intertribal council of Kiowas, Apaches and Comanches near Lawton, Okla.

VOLUNTEER FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 6, 1911, Mr. du Pont, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 2518:

The Committee on Military Affairs, having very carefully considered the bill (S. 2518) to provide for raising the Volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war, reports the same to the Senate favorably and recommends that it be passed, amended as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That all male citizens of the United States and all male persons of foreign birth that declare their intention to become citizens of the United States under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, who are of sound body and mind and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army and of the National Guard, which is the organized militia of the United States: Provided, That in time of war, or when war is imminent, the aforesaid land forces may be augmented by such Volunteer forces as Congress may authorize.

Sec. 3. That the Regular Army is the permanent Military Establishment, which is maintained both in peace and war under the provisions of law.

Sec. 4. That the National Guard is the Organized Militia of the several states and territories and District of Columbia, organized as a land force and subject to be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 5. That the Volunteer forces shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and shall be raised and organized, as in this act provided, only after Congress has or shall have authorized the President to raise such a force: Provided, That the term of enlistment in the Volunteer forces shall be the same as that for the Regular Army, and all officers and enlisted men composing such Volunteer forces shall be discharged from the service of the United States as soon as practicable after the President shall have issued a proclamation announcing the conclusion of hostilities or the passing of the emergency.

Sec. 6. That when Volunteer forces are to be raised the President shall issue his proclamation stating the number of men desired for each arm, corps and department within such limits as may be fixed by law, and the Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, as may be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing and receiving into the Service the men called for: Provided, That the power to organize shall include the power to provide the officers and enlisted men of all grades and classes, including trained nurses, male and female, that may be necessary in the various arms, corps and departments: Provided further, That all enlisted men received into the Service in the Volunteer forces shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several states and territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to their respective populations.

Sec. 7. That the Volunteer forces shall be subject to the laws, orders and regulations governing the Regular Army, so far as such laws, orders and regulations are applicable to officers or enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, either on the active list or on the retired list, is not contemplated by existing law; and no distinction shall be made between the Regular Army and the Volunteer forces in respect to the laws, orders and regulations relating to men of brevet rank, medals of honor, certificates of merit or other rewards for distinguished service, nor in respect to the eligibility of any Regular or Volunteer officer for service on any court-martial, court of inquiry or military commission: Provided, That the organization of all units and the line of the signal corps shall be the same as that prescribed by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army: Provided further, That when military conditions so require, the President may organize the land forces of the United States into brigades and divisions and such higher units as he may deem necessary, and the composition of units higher than the regiment shall be as he may prescribe: Provided further, That to each regiment of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, and to each battalion of engineers and signal troops organized under this act, there shall be attached the same personnel of the Medical Department as are attached to like units of the Regular Army: Provided further, That the organization of the coast defenses, of machine-gun detachments, establishments of the Medical Department, remount depots, military trains, Secret Service agencies, military prisons, lines of communication, including their supply depots, and of other adjuncts that may be necessary in the prosecution of war, and the organization of which is not otherwise provided for by law, shall be as the President may from time to time direct.

Sec. 8. That the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all officers required by this act; the number and grade of such officers not to exceed the number and grade of like officers provided for a like force of the Regular Army: Provided, That all appointments below the grade of brigadier general in the line of the Volunteer forces shall be by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in the line of the Regular Army; and officers in each arm of the Service shall be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another, as the interests of the Service may require, by orders from the Secretary of War: Provided further, That no officer above the grade of colonel shall be appointed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That to provide the staff officers that will be necessary in the various staff corps and departments in time of war, or while war is imminent, and that are not otherwise provided for in this act, the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of Volunteer staff officers of the proper grades, for such corps and departments as he may find necessary: Provided, That the total number of such officers so appointed, including all such officers of the National Guard called into the service of the United States, shall not exceed the ratio of one officer to 200 enlisted men in all arms of the Regular Army and in the Volunteer forces called into the service of the United States: Provided further, That the President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Volunteer chaplains at the rate of one for each regiment of Volunteer Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery, and one for every twelve companies of Volunteer Coast Artillery raised.

Sec. 10. That in appointing the Volunteer officers authorized by this act, the President may select them from the Regular Army, from the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and, upon the recommendation of the various governors, from the National Guard of the several states and territories, in proportion, as far as practicable, to their respective populations, and as near as may be from the localities from which the troops were recruited, and from the country at large: Provided, That in appointments from the National Guard or the Volunteer forces who have been graduated from educational institutions in which military instruction is compulsory, and to those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Sec. 23 of the Act approved Jan. 21, 1903: Provided further, That, at the same time, not to exceed one Regular Army officer shall hold a Volunteer commission in any one battalion of Volunteer Engineers or Signal troops, or in any one battalion of Volunteer Field Artillery; and not to exceed four Regular Army officers shall hold commissions in any one regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, Field Artillery or Infantry, or in any twelve companies of Coast Artillery, including their field and staff, at the same time: And provided further, That Regular Army officers appointed as officers of Volunteers under this act shall not thereby vacate their Regular Army commissions or be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing therein.

Sec. 11. That the vacancies created in any grade, not above that of colonel, among the commissioned personnel of any arm, staff corps or department in the Regular Army, through appointments of officers thereof to higher Volunteer rank, shall be filled, as far as possible, by temporary promotions according to seniority in rank from the next lower grade; and vacancies that remain thereafter in the lower grades in said arm, corps or department, and that cannot be filled by temporary promotions, as prescribed by this sec-

tion, may be filled by the temporary appointment of officers of such number and grade or grades as shall maintain said arm, corps or department at the full commissioned strength authorized by law: Provided, That officers temporarily promoted or appointed under the terms of this section shall be so promoted or appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms that shall not extend beyond the cessation of existing hostilities or the passing of the existing emergency as defined by the President's proclamation, whereupon the said officers shall be discharged from the positions held by them under their temporary promotions or appointments: Provided further, That officers temporarily promoted under the provisions of this section shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their lineal or relative standing in the Regular Army.

Sec. 12. That all returns and muster rolls of organizations of the Volunteer forces shall be rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army, and upon the muster out of such organizations the records pertaining to them shall be transferred to and filed in the Adjutant General's Office. And regimental and all other medical officers serving with Volunteer troops in the field or elsewhere shall keep a daily record of all soldiers reported sick or wounded, as shown by the morning call or report, and shall deposit such reports with other reports provided for in this section, in the Adjutant General's Office, as provided for herein for other reports, returns and muster rolls.

Sec. 13. That in time of war all organizations of the land forces shall be recruited and maintained as near their prescribed strength as practicable. For this purpose the necessary rendezvous and depots shall be established by the Secretary of War for the enlistment and training of all recruits, and in order that officers may be available for recruiting duty the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint officers of Volunteer rank the proper arm of the Service, additional to those elsewhere herein authorized, in numbers not to exceed at the rate of one major, four captains, five first lieutenants and five second lieutenants for each organized regiment of Cavalry, Field Artillery or Infantry, each three battalions of Engineers, or each two companies of Coast Artillery; that the necessary instruction and discipline the troops at recruit depots herein authorized may be organized into companies and battalions, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, with non-commissioned officers and privates of such grades and numbers as may be prescribed by the President: That the necessary rendezvous and recruit depots herein prescribed shall be under the direct control of the Secretary of War, and shall render their reports and returns to the Adjutant General of the Army: Provided, That to maintain the National Guard organizations in the service of the United States at their maximum strength, the recruiting rendezvous and depots in any state or territory may, at the request of the governor thereof, enlist and train recruits for the National Guard organizations in the service of the United States from that state.

Sec. 14. That in the organization of the recruiting system the President is authorized to employ not to exceed one grade of commissioned officers and privates of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list, or, in the case of enlisted men, with increased non-commissioned rank, or he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and employ retired officers below the grade of colonel with increased Volunteer commissioned rank not to exceed one grade above that held by them upon the retired list: Provided, That retired officers and enlisted men while thus employed shall not be eligible for transfer to the field units, but shall receive the full pay and allowances of the respective grades which they are serving, whether Volunteer or Regular, in lieu of their retired pay and allowances: Provided further, That upon the termination of the duty, or, in case of those given Volunteer rank, upon muster out as Volunteers, the officers and men shall revert to their retired status.

Sec. 15. That, except as otherwise specifically prescribed by the President, all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces shall be subject to the same discipline and to such assignments of duty and such transfers as the President may direct: Provided, That medical officers of Volunteers when detailed as consulting surgeons shall not exercise command over the hospitals to which they may be assigned for duty, except that by virtue of their commission they may examine and certify the fitness of men: Provided further, That inspectors shall be detailed for duty with each army, field army and division, and for the base and lines of communications, and that no officer shall be detailed for duty as a medical inspector except he be experienced in military sanitation.

Sec. 16. That all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions, as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army: Provided, That enlisted men in the Quartermaster's Department and Subordinate Departments of the Volunteer forces shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Engineer Corps.

Sec. 17. That the commander of a division or higher military unit is authorized to appoint, from time to time, military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the Volunteer forces to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of said forces within his command: Provided, That each member of the board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into: Provided further, That if the report of such board is adverse to the continuance of any officer, and if the report be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from service in the Volunteer forces, at the discretion of the President, with one month's pay and allowances.

Sec. 18. That the Act approved April 22, 1898, entitled "An Act to provide for temporarily increasing the Military Establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed, and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed.

Your committee first calls attention to the fact that the proposed bill does not require the appropriation of any money from the Treasury, nor does it authorize the appointment of any officer above the grade of colonel, but that it is meant to provide for the organization of our Volunteer forces in case of actual or threatened hostilities, if Congress should authorize the President to raise such forces. The bill, as recommended, would not only obviate the risk of crude and hasty legislation when war was imminent, but would enable the General Staff of the Army to provide a workable plan for the enrolment, enlistment and organization of Volunteer troops, so that they can be raised without confusion and needless delay.

In other words, the object of the bill is to provide a definite program for raising Volunteers, so that plans for the future defense of the country can be prepared in advance. To this end the very numerous questions as to where troops are to be raised, and how they are to be raised, can be settled; enlistment blanks and other papers and forms can be in readiness; and recruiting stations, camps of rendezvous, as well as depots of supplies, both principal and secondary, can be designated beforehand.

Heretofore this has always been done in great haste and very imperfectly. In 1898, at the time of the war with Spain, the bill that was passed by Congress had to be amended five or six times to make it workable, and, among many other defects, it was not sufficiently specific and did not make definite provisions as to the staff corps and other important matters.

The urgent necessity for the enactment of this bill arises from the fact that a great deal of the present law has now become more or less obsolete, as the whole status of national defense has been profoundly modified by the so-called Dick law and its amendments, which provide an ancillary force to the Regular Army in the shape of the National Guard, to be called into the service of the United States at the discretion of the President. While this force, under the wise provisions of the law just cited, has become efficient and valuable, it is evident that under certain contingencies it would not be adequate for emergencies which might arise, in which event it would be necessary for Congress to authorize the President to raise a Volunteer force. Your committee believes

that it is highly important that legislation of this kind should be enacted, so as to make reasonable provision in advance for the national defense.

NEED OF OFFICERS ILLUSTRATED.

What the Army, and especially the companies, suffer from the insufficiency of officers is illustrated by the experiences of Troop K, 14th Cavalry, which since Dec. 2, 1909, a period of nineteen months, has had thirty-two commanding officers, whose average period of service has been eighteen days. The longest period of continuous service was that of 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 107 days, his total period of command on five different occasions being 207 days. The total of 2d Lieut. H. R. Smalley, who has served nine times, has been 167 days, and that of 2d Lieut. A. G. Hixson, who has served four times, sixty-nine days. First Lieut. E. Smyser has served twice, in all forty-four days; 2d Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, three times, in all twelve days, and 2d Lieut. A. C. Wimberley twice, once for four days and once for one day. Second Lieut. M. B. Rush had served up to July 2 forty days. One captain, R. S. Wells, served only six days, and another, W. S. Valentine, seven days. The company was under the command of captains for thirteen days, first lieutenants 263 days and second lieutenants 301 days. The record is as follows:

Troop K, 14th Cavalry, commanding officers since Dec. 2, 1909: Assigned—Second Lieut. H. R. Smalley to Jan. 1, 1910; 1st Lieut. R. E. Smyser, Jan. 1, 1910, to Feb. 16, 1910; 2d Lieut. H. R. Smalley, Feb. 17 to Feb. 25; 1st Lieut. R. E. Smyser, Feb. 26 to March 3 (appointed squadron adjutant April 20); 2d Lieut. H. R. Smalley, March 3 to April 6.

Second Lieut. A. C. Wimberley (attached), April 6 to April 10; 2d Lieut. H. R. Smalley (assigned), April 11 to April 20, appointed S.Q.M. and C. April 20; 2d Lieut. and S.Q.M. and C. H. R. Smalley (attached), April 20 to June 3; 2d Lieut. G. L. Converse, jr., assigned to troop May 21.

Attached—Second Lieut. A. C. Wimberley, June 4; 2d Lieut., S.Q.M. and C. H. R. Smalley, June 5 to July 3; 2d Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, July 4 to July 13; 2d Lieut. and S.Q.M. and C. H. R. Smalley, July 14 to July 18.

Second Lieut. G. L. Converse, jr. (assigned), July 19 to July 22, transferred from troop July 22; 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney, transferred to troop July 22, July 22 to Aug. 18; 2d Lieut. and S.Q.M. and C. H. R. Smalley (attached), Aug. 19 to Aug. 26; 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney (assigned), Aug. 26 to Sept. 6.

Second Lieut., S.Q.M. and C. H. R. Smalley (attached), Sept. 6 to Sept. 8 (attached to troop from April 20 to Oct. 4).

First Lieut. H. J. McKenney (assigned), Sept. 9 to Oct. 13; 2d Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson (attached), Oct. 14 to Oct. 15; 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney (assigned), Oct. 16 to Nov. 13.

Second Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson (attached), commanding Nov. 14 (attached for duty Nov. 15 and 16); 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney (assigned), Nov. 15, 1910, to Feb. 27, 1911, transferred to 13th Cavalry Feb. 28, attached, commanding from Feb. 28 to March 3, 1911.

Attached—Capt. R. S. Wells, March 4 to March 9; 2d Lieut. A. G. Hixson (since March 9), commanding from March 10 to March 26; Capt. W. S. Valentine, March 27 to April 2; 2d Lieut. A. G. Hixson, April 3 to April 7; 2d Lieut. Luther Felker, April 8 to April 12; 2d Lieut. A. G. Hixson, April 13 to May 22; 2d Lieut. Luther Felker, May 22 to May 23; 2d Lieut. M. B. Rush, since May 24.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

At this time, when so much is heard of the value of system, when the James idea of the importance of habit is shaping the activities of so many educators, one reads "Philistine and Genius (Moffat, Yard and Company, New York), by Boris Sidis, M.A., Ph.D. and M.D., with a sort of shock at the audacity of an author who dares to announce that what the world needs is not submission to habit, but the power to break away from habit, the power to snap the fetters of routine. "You have heard the psychologizing educator advise the formation of good, fixed, stable habits in early life," says Dr. Sidis. "Now, I want to warn you against the dangers of such unrestricted advice. Fixed adaptation, stable habits, tend to raise the thresholds of mental life, tend to inhibit the liberation, the output of reserve energy. Avoid routine. Do not let your pupils fall into ruts of habits and customs. Do not let even the best of habits harden beyond the point of further possible modification. * * * Do not make your schools machine shops, turning out on one uniform pattern so much mediocrity per year. Cultivate variability. The tendency toward variability is the most precious part of a good education. Beware of the Philistine with his set, stable habits. In the training of our children, in the education of our young, we think that discipline, obedience to paternal and maternal commands, whether rational or absurd, are of the utmost importance. We do not realize that in such a scheme of training we fail to cultivate the child's critical faculties, but only succeed in suppressing the child's individuality. We only break his will power and originality. We also prepare the ground for future nervous and mental maladies characterized by their fears, indecisions, hesitations, diffidence, irritability, lack of individuality and absence of self-control." Dr. Sidis's views are not born of the belief that the world is any better than it ought to be or that we are yet within telephoning distance of the millennium. On the contrary, the author does not hesitate to hold the mirror up to civilization, as he does in this strong language: "We are still savage at heart. Our civilization is mere gloss, a thin coating of paint and varnish. Our methods of inflicting pain are more refined than those of the Indian, but no less cruel, while the number of victims sacrificed to our greed and rapacity may even exceed the numbers fallen by the sword of the barbarian or by the torch of the fanatic. * * * The loss of life on our railways is as large as one caused by a national war. In 1901 one out of every twenty-six employees was injured and one out of every 400 was killed. In 1902 2,969 employees were killed and 50,524 were injured. * * * The waste of human life is, in fact, greater than in any previous age. Think of our modern warfare, with its infernal machines of carnage mowing down more men in a day than the warlike Assyrians and Romans, with their crude bows

and arrows and catapults, could destroy in a century." This statement, perhaps, needs some emendation, for the impression one forms from a close reading of the wars of the ancients is that in those hand-to-hand conflicts the slaughter in battle was greater than in these days of long-range guns. In the battles of those times defeat often meant annihilation, as the defeated were so close to the victors that they could not escape, and were hewn to pieces. One can form a very good idea of what the slaughter was in those times by reading of the wars of the Israelites against the Canaanites, as narrated in the book of Numbers. Indeed, as one reads, one might imagine that the title of the book was taken from the numbers slain. "We read of wars, slaughters, murders, lynchings, crimes and outrages on life and liberty," the book continues. "We read of strikes, lockouts, of tales of starvation and of frightful infant mortality; we read of diseases and epidemics ravaging the homes of our working population. * * * We press our children into the triumphant march of our industrial juggernaut. More than 1,700,000 children under fifteen years of age toil in fields, factories, mines and workshops. The slums and the factory cripple the energies of our young generation. The slaughter of the innocents and sacrifice of our children to the insatiable Moloch of industry exclude us from the rank of civilized society, and place us on the level of barbarous nations." This should prove a most distressing book to Mr. Carnegie and his peace-crusading confreres, who are spending so much of their time in trying to prove to the world that the Moloch to be crushed is the Moloch of War, blind to this Moloch of Industry which Dr. Sidis holds up in all its horrible enormity for the edification of this civilization which President Nicholas Murray Butler and others believe is so beautiful and sweet, so freed from the old weaknesses of human nature, and so cleansed from the vices of mankind that it is really the threshold, the anteroom to universal peace.

DOES NOT FAVOR CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The proposed plan for consolidating promotion in the mobile Army may appeal to some because of certain Utopian features and to others because of personal interest. But, like universal peace, it is utterly impracticable, and it is without parallel in any army of the earth.

It is reactionary. All modern tendency is toward specialization, the necessity for which is greater to-day in the Army than ever before. By gleaning history the advocates of the proposed measure find that Albert Sidney Johnston and certain others succeeded in two or more arms of the Service. It by no means follows that even the most eminent of the men named would so succeed to-day. At the same time it must be admitted that even now some line officers of ability have succeeded as paymasters quite as well as Albert Sidney Johnston probably did. The argument advanced reduces to this: Since some men have succeeded in two or more arms all officers should prove efficient in all arms. The fallacy is so patent that no one of intelligence can honestly hold such a belief. Furthermore, unless all grades of officers become ideal in their love and enthusiasm for all arms—a result not yet attained by even our general officers—those serving perforce in another arm than their own will give perfunctory service therein. Can it be doubted that tinkers at all trades will be proficient in none? Or that the Army will be mediocre? Or that it will no longer be an inspiration and a source of pride?

A simple (?) legislative act was recently passed by Congress to readjust the rank of certain officers who had relatively suffered through the operation of regimental promotion. The immediate result was discussion upon discussion and considerable heartburning. The next result was suspicion in Congress. The ultimate result no man can tell.

It is claimed that the proposed measure will promote harmony and unity in the mobile Army. Analysis shows it to be only another readjustment plan, with the possibility of enforced and constrained unity.

So much for the plan itself, which I, for one, would not oppose if it could be shown to have any real prospect of accomplishing its declared end.

We come now to the means by which it is proposed to carry out the plan. Its sponsors propose a consolidated list based on date of original commission. The only defense of such a proposition is found in the Scriptures: "From him that hath (not) shall be taken away even that which he hath." A list based on age would be quite as equitable.

Relative rank as it exists to-day, and would exist at the time of the passage of the proposed measure, results from the operation of law. The rights of officers to such relative rank are vested rights, and any law framed to change such relative rank by virtue of prior service or other condition would be *ex post facto*, and therefore unconstitutional. This was recognized by Congress when it inserted in the readjustment act above referred to the provision that nothing in this act should operate to prevent or interfere with the promotion of any officer under existing laws.

All second lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry were invited to compete for original vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Field and Coast Artillery when these latter arms were separated. Those who did so successfully gained enormously in relative rank, some of them over 900 files. Where is the equity in depriving these officers of the advantage thus gained—an advantage which was open to all?

One to the increase of 1901 I was passed by some fifty of my juniors. This loss in relative rank I have recently more than regained, but the loss in pay can never be recovered. Having been ranked for ten years by my original juniors, is it equity that I should be deprived of any gain I may have made by the operation of law?

It is proposed to make certain exceptions to the general rule, *e.g.*, cases of loss of rank by court-martial sentence, etc. Confusion without end!

In fine, I favor any just and practical measure to promote the efficiency, harmony and unity of the Army. If such a plan can be worked out based on a consolidated list for the mobile Army I will gladly pool my future prospects with those of the other two arms. But I will oppose with whatever strength I may have any attempt to form a consolidated list based on original date of commission or entry into the Service, or on any premises in existence prior to whatever act may be proposed. I may add that my future prospects of promotion are as good as those of any officer in the line of

the Army; also that the proposed plan would entail the loss to me of more files than there are officers of my grade in the mobile Army.

In conclusion, I desire to record my personal objection to the evident attempt to influence opinion by publishing the personal opinions of an officer of each arm (Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry) as reflecting the general agreement of these arms to the proposed plan.

EXPERIENCE.

A CYNIC ON "REFORM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The scheme is to have all commissioned officers of each arm of the mobile Army placed on the same list, ranked according to the date of entry or time of service in the Army. Then, when the senior of each grade is to be promoted, he is to be assigned to the arm of service in which the vacancy above occurs, or else he is to be placed "where it is thought the best interest of the Service will be served." By way of argument cases are cited of successful officers who have been in more than one arm of service before reaching exalted rank. Who does not know how those assignments to arms of service will be regulated? It would be insulting the understanding of the average officer to state the proposition in any other form than that of query.

But why exempt the Sea Coast Artillery from the mobile Army? Look at it during the Civil War. Was not every heavy corps converted to Field Artillery, and do we not all know that every Sea Coast officer and man in the next war will be drawn from points remote from the "Theater of War" and their places supplied by the local Sea Coast Militia? But only think of it! "The men who are advocating the scheme are to suffer loss of files." How disinterested! Was the like of this ever seen before! Can you make any Congressman believe that?

X. Y. Z.

ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL FIELD UNITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department has directed the organization, as permanent units, of four field hospitals and ambulance companies to replace the four previously existing Hospital Corps companies, and a board of medical officers has been convened to make recommendations as to the equipment, personnel, etc., thereof. The writer has had some experience with medical field units and would ask space to point out certain defects, which, while obvious to enlisted men, might escape the notice of commissioned officers whose attention is occupied with matters of greater importance, such as equipment, organization, transportation, wagons, etc.

The weakest link in the enlisted chain of the medical field units is the lack of certain minor but very necessary grades, which, although carrying a very inconsiderable increase of pay for the private soldier, make all the difference in the world in the class of men obtainable for the work performed by these grades.

Specifically, and in the order of what seems to be their relative importance, the writer would enumerate the grades of wagoner (or ambulance driver), saddler, farrier, blacksmith, horseshoer and mechanic (or artificer), the pay of which, except in the case of the horseshoer, is \$21 per month. These grades are all allowed in mounted organizations, and field hospital or ambulance companies are essentially mounted units, requiring for their efficiency quite as much as Cavalry or Light Artillery, men who are competent wagoners, farriers, etc. Driving an ambulance filled with sick or wounded soldiers is a duty requiring quite as much skill and is quite as important as driving a forage wagon. At present ambulance drivers are detailed from the privates or first class privates of the Hospital Corps, who receive \$16 or \$18 per month, while the company wagoner receives \$21, and the private detailed on extra duty as teamster in the Quartermaster Department receives thirty-five cents per day in addition to his pay. It cannot, therefore, be expected that even fair ambulance drivers will remain in the Hospital Corps while the present discrimination continues against this branch of the Service. The difference between the pay of a private, first class, and the wagoner may appear inconsiderable to one whose salary is \$5,000 per annum, but to the soldier it means twenty per cent. more or less pay, and has a marked effect on the manner in which wagon, team and harness are cared for.

The above remarks apply with equal force to farriers, saddlers, mechanics and horseshoers. A field hospital or ambulance company, like a Cavalry or Light Artillery unit, should be self-sustaining; should have in its enlisted personnel men competent to perform these duties and not be compelled to call in civilian labor of any description. The artificer or saddler who can mend the harness of a field hospital is quite as necessary as the artificer of an Infantry company.

Medical officers and non-commissioned officers, in their respective degree, are responsible for the condition and efficiency of field hospitals and ambulance companies; but are expected to maintain as high a standard as exists in other branches without the facilities for so doing. While the private, first class, of the Hospital Corps, received the same pay as sergeants of the line it was not at all difficult to secure men who possessed the qualifications necessary to perform all the manifold duties which fall to the lot of the sanitary soldier. The conditions as to pay have radically changed; pay now goes with the grade; the Hospital Corps has not the grades and without them it is absolutely impossible to compete with other branches that need labor of this class quite as much as we do, and are allowed the grades with which to secure it.

Under the present Field Service Regulations an ambulance company has twelve ambulances and three escort wagons and therefore requires at least fifteen drivers (wagoners). There are also sixty draft, about twenty riding and four pack animals; a total of eighty-four, or more than the number of animals in a troop of Cavalry which already has a stable sergeant, farrier, saddler, horseshoer, provided by law, with the pay of those grades. In this case, as in others similar in the Hospital Corps, it is a question of not having the grades.

While not directly connected with medical field units it may not be out of place to point out the necessity for the grades of wagoner (ambulance driver) and mechanic in all Hospital Corps detachments. Each military post, squadron, battalion or regiment is provided with one or more ambulances, which with their harness and animals have to be cared for and driven in garrison and in the field, by privates of the Hospital Corps who receive less compensation for so doing than do soldiers performing

similar duty in other branches. Wagoners (ambulance drivers) should be authorized on the basis of one for each ambulance allowed any post or command. When not engaged on that duty the wagoner would be available for any other work; but when an ambulance driver was needed one would have one and not have to entrust ambulance, team, harness and patients to a makeshift substitute.

The mechanic or artificer is quite as useful in a hospital building as in a company barrack. A man possessing the ability and the willingness to make minor repairs, do a little painting and other odd jobs, saves the Government far more in the course of a year than the difference between the pay of the mechanic at \$21 and the first class private at \$18.

AMBULANCE COMPANY No. 39.

EQUALITY IN PROPORTION OF NON-COMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Unless provision is made for equality in the proportion of non-commissioned officers in all branches of the Service—line and staff corps considered separately—the plan of limiting re-enlistments to non-commissioned officers and first class privates will prove detrimental to the efficiency of those branches whose proportion of those grades is comparatively small. The Hospital Corps, for instance, has but twenty per cent. of non-commissioned officers and a ratio of privates first class to privates of two to one, while the Signal Corps, with the same average rate of pay for coexisting grades, has forty per cent. of non-commissioned officers and a ratio of first class privates to privates of 3.4 to 1. The restricted opportunity for promotion in the Hospital Corps which results from this difference is already a factor of considerable importance in securing or retaining suitable men for this branch of the Service, as it affects the promotion of 2,356 of the 3,500 present authorized strength. Without some improvement in this respect the proposed restriction on re-enlistments will make it still more difficult to maintain even the semblance of efficiency in this corps, where the proportion of all grades above that of private is less than in any other branch of the Service. Too little attention has hitherto been given to the subject of the proportion of non-commissioned grades in the Hospital Corps and now that the Army has entered upon an era of equality in grade pay for enlisted men as well as for officers and is confronted by the possibility of restriction of re-enlistments to non-commissioned officers and first class privates, the condition will become still more unsatisfactory both to the Service in general and to individuals in particular.

GRADES.

THE NAVY HYDRO-AEROPLANE.

Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., in charge of the hydro-aeronautic work for the Navy, is quoted by the Sun as saying: "The hydro-aeroplane is the coming machine so far as the Navy is concerned; in fact, it has already come. The Navy machine built by Glenn H. Curtiss has had several tryouts and has proved itself a success." Captain Chambers gave interesting details of his flight in this machine, the Triad, at Hammondsport, N.Y., last week. "With the two passengers seated side by side," said he, "the control can be shifted from one to the other easily while in the air. There was no change in the motion of the machine, and when we had gone a mile Curtiss yelled to me to use the control. The levers had been explained to me on the ground, but I had not familiarized myself with them for the purpose of handling the machine under way.

"I turned one a notch and the front plane tilted up, bringing the machine off the water to a level of four feet in the air. We kept this level for another mile or two, when Curtiss took the control again. He turned the plane lever another notch and we rose to a ten foot level, and encircled the lake several times without changing from this level more than a foot or two, lower or higher."

Lieutenant Ellyson and the two other officers taking instructions with him will leave Hammondsport with the Triad the latter part of the month for Annapolis.

Captain Chambers was to make a trip to Annapolis this week to look after the completion of the aviation field there. Hangars are being put up, and the course will be ready by the latter part of next week. Once the machines are on the field and work is under way three or four other junior officers will be ordered to Annapolis for schooling in aviation. Preliminary experiments are to be made over land, but the main flights will be over the Severn River. The longer flights will be made over water all the way to Baltimore.

It is likely that an over water flight will be made from Annapolis to Washington. This will mean a flight down the bay and up the Potomac. Elaborate experiments will then be conducted in Lower Chesapeake Bay with flights on the surface. It is likely that one machine will make practice flights to and from some ship in the Battleship Fleet in the course of fall gun practice off the Virginia Capes.

NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual shooting tournament of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N.J., will be held from Sept. 1 to 9, 1911, and the usual attractive program has been arranged. Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer is executive officer and post commandant.

The open team competitions are: Dryden Trophy Match, Interstate Regimental Team Match, Company Team Match, Company Team Match (Tyro), The Spencer 1,200-yard Silhouette Match, Cavalry Team Match, The Gould Rapid-fire Regimental Team Match, and New Jersey State Rifle Association Match.

The squadded competitions are: Sea Girt Championship, 1911; Nevada Trophy Match, The Spencer Match, Swiss Match, Libbey Trophy Match, Press Match, Officers and Inspectors' Match, Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company Expert Match, The Hayes Match, Gen. E. P. Meany Match, and All Comers' Expert Match.

The unsquadded continuous competitions are: The Reading Match, Lehmberg Trophy Match, Souvenir Medal Match, Eighty and Ninety Per Cent. Medal Matches, and Individual Rapid-fire Match.

The revolver matches are: Revolver Team Match, Novice Military Revolver Match, All Comers' Military and Police Revolver Match, All Comers' Rapid-fire Military Match, Any Revolver Match, Pistol Match, All Comers' Squadded Revolver Match, and Bobber Match.

Programs and blank forms may be secured by addressing the Post Adjutant, Sea Girt, N.J.

FRENCH NAVAL NOTES.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Two new battleships, whose names, France and Paris, appeal in a concrete manner to French national sentiment, have just been ordered, and are to be laid down on Aug. 1 next, one at St. Nazaire and the other at La Seyne. They are to be completed in three years' time, and they are in all respects similar to the Courbet and Bart, now progressing very favorably in the Brittany arsenals, and which are to be launched in September next. A reduction of some five million francs per unit has been made in their price (now little over sixty million francs), which is a welcome result of a more regular rate of construction and of the "two ships per year" program copied from the United States. While satisfied at the superiority of their new cuirassés over the German Heligolands, French naval men acknowledge that they would have a poor chance against the tremendous battery with which the superior foresight and preparedness of American authorities have endowed the Texas and New York:

	Texas.	France.	Heligoland.
Armament (in mil.)	10-357	12-305	12-310
Firing broadside	10	10	8
Weight of broadside (kilos)	6,350	4,400	3,600

After a series of breakdowns, due to inexperience, the 18,500-ton battleships of the Danton type have at last given complete satisfaction in what concerns both the economical working of their Parsons turbines and the speed attained. The stipulated speed of 19.25 knots with 22,500 horsepower was much exceeded by the four ships in concluding their trials, as is shown by the following comparison:

	Voltaire.	Danton.	Diderot.	Condorcet.
Boilers	Belleville	Belleville	Niclausse	Niclausse
During 3 hours	20.66	20.18	19.9	19.8
During 24 hours	18.63	18.16	18.41	18.3
During 10 hours	19.78	19.44	19.48	19.31

The best ship, the Voltaire, steamed at over twenty-one knots during one hour and a half, developing 29,650 horsepower, and with 332 revolutions of the screws. At all rates of going the coal consumption was kept considerably below the stipulated figures, and in this respect Niclausse boilers did not prove inferior to their Belleville rivals.

These results give French naval men the comforting assurance that, outside of England, no European navy can put into line battleships equal to their Dantons for steaming power. The last of the German Nassaus, the 18,500-ton Posen, for instance, did not exceed twenty knots, though developing 28,000 horsepower; and, moreover, she has reciprocating engines, which do not permit of the same speed endurance as turbines. And as to the so-called battleships of the Roma type of the Italian fleet, which do twenty-two knots on paper, they are, as a matter of fact, only good for seventeen knots at sea, and their right to the name of ships of the line may well be questioned.

All the same, when are taken into consideration the superior results the U.S. Delawares, the British Dreadnoughts and the Brazilian Minas Geraes have obtained with 27,000 horsepower on an average, the French 18,500-ton cuirassés hardly seem to be getting a proper return for the engine power developed, especially as their lines have been adapted to fast running after a series of experiments in the Paris trial basin, which lends some support to the oft-repeated contention that French vessels, in order to produce a given speed, require a greater engine power than do their rivals. This, however, Gallic experts explain by saying that in no navy are trials so exacting and so conscientious as those held under the supervision of the "Commission des essais," and it is their belief that, if tested under similar conditions, British and Italian ships (noted for economical steaming) would not show to better advantage. They point to the seven days' steaming at over sixteen knots by the Le Pord division (Liberté, Justice, Verité—Brest-New York, 1909) as a record which no pre-Dreadnought battleships ever approached. French cuirassés and croiseurs cuirassés, they add, can always be relied upon to maintain at sea within two or three knots of their nominal speed. Thus, the eighteen-knot Patries have all steamed 17.5 knots during three days (essais d'endurance, 1906-8), and, similarly, the twenty-two-knot cruisers of the Gambetta type have done from 19.5 to 20.5 knots during their continuous sea speed tests. And it is the optimistic opinion of engineering officers that the 19.25-knot Dantons would have no difficulty in effecting at eighteen knots the Brest-New York journey.

Success also attended the artillery trials of the new battleships. The improved loading gear and more spacious turrets easily allowed two shells of 305 mil. and three of 240 mil. being fired per minute, and there is every chance that these performances will later on be excelled. As the 305 mil. projectiles of the Dantons have a weight of 970 lbs. (440 kilos) and the 240 mil. shells a weight of 220 kilos (all containing three per cent. melinite explosive), the total weight of broadside per minute will be 7,480 kilos, against 7,880 for the U.S. Delawares, 7,650 for the German Nassaus, 6,160 for the Dreadnought and 7,700 for the Neptune.

Despite their injudicious mixed armament and the faulty disposition on board of their eight turrets, the Dantons are seen to be about equal, for volume of fire, to their foreign rivals of contemporary design. At moderate range (under 6,000 yards) their chances would be good against any of them, all the more so that they are excellently protected, having 250 mil. plates on the water line amidships and 180 mil. on extremities. At modern battle ranges, unfortunately—that is, from 9,000 to 12,000 yards—their 9.4-inch guns would prove practically useless, and to the ten 305 mil. weapons of the U.S. Delawares they could only oppose four guns of like power, a disastrous inferiority indeed, and which reflects no little credit on American constructors. This relative situation, however, does not trouble French naval men, as they see no chance of the star-spangled banner and tricolor ever coming in conflict; but, on the other hand, they take lively interest in the question of the comparative value of the Danton and Nassau types. Now, with their twelve 280 mil. guns, firing only eight broadside, and their rather inferior protection, the German 18,500-ton battleships can claim no superiority over the Dantons, whatever the range selected. Such, at least, is the predominating opinion among Gallic experts.

The improved efficiency of French dockyards will

allow the Danton class of battleships to enter the service at an earlier date than was generally expected. Monsieur Delcassé, the very able new Minister of Marine, has decided that, with the exception of the Vergniaud, only to be ready in October, the 18,500-ton cuirassés shall be constituted into a "Première Escadre" at the end of July, and be placed under command of Admiral de Lapeyrière, ex-Minister of Marine. This choice is noticeable, Monsieur de Lapeyrière being a chief of tried ability and of untiring activity, and a known partisan of the vigorous offensive policy now taught at the "École Supérieure de la Marine." According to the scheme of fleet distribution now being prepared, the first French Dreadnought squadron is to be stationed in the Mediterranean, where will also remain the "Deuxième Escadre" (six Patries) of Admiral Bellue. These twelve highly efficient battleships are deemed more than sufficient to hold their own against the combined forces of Italy and Austria. On the conclusion of the "grandes manœuvres," to be held in September under Admiralissimo Jauréguiberry, the "Troisième Escadre" (six Gaulois-Carnot) is to be stationed at Brest with nucleus crews on board.

The 750-ton destroyers ordered in 1908 (at the same time as the U.S. Flusser, that have long been in service) have at last entered the trial stage. Their slow construction reflects little credit on their builders, but, on the other hand, they promise to be successful craft from the steaming standpoint. The first of the series, the Casque, fitted with Parsons turbines and oil burning furnaces, has realized over thirty-three knots (up to 34.9 knots) during her preliminary trials in the Channel, proving, besides, endowed with nautical qualities quite unknown to her fragile predecessors of the 470-ton Chasseur class. Though nominally 31-knot boats, the Casque and her seventeen sister ships (ordered or building) have been provided with ample engine power, and they have every chance to rivalize the fine performances of their British and American contemporaries, with whom they compare as follows:

	Boutefeu. (French)	Tartar. (British)	Paulding. (U.S.)
Length (meters)	76.5	81	88
Displacement	760 tons	880	850
Engine power	18,000	16,000	17,000
Armament	two 100 mil. four 65 mil. four tubes	five 75 mil. two tubes	five 75 mil. three tubes

On paper the Boutefeu has nothing to envy her rivals. Sea work, however, is the criterion of value, and service experience will show whether the hull is not wanting in robustness.

The French navy, outdistanced presently by England for the number and aggregate tonnage of submarines in service, will this year more than regain her advance, owing to the great number of boats ordered from 1906 to 1908 and now approaching completion. The flotillas will receive, first, the experimental Archimède of 800 tons and sixteen knots surface speed, undergoing modifications at Cherbourg; Charles Brun (355 tons), under trial at Toulon; Mariotte (630 tons), just launched, and Admiral Bourgeois (735 tons), as well as the 450-ton Brumaire, Faraday, Bernoulli (improved copies of the excellent Pluviose), that have just been floated in a completed condition. To these must be added the 450-ton submarines of the standard Laubeuf type, Frimaire, Nivose, Volta, Newton, Montgolfier, Joule, Le Verrier, Franklin, Euler, Foucault, Curie, Arago, all due to be launched in 1911, and likely to be commissioned in the present year or early in 1912. The high value of the thirty-four boats of the 450-ton series fully make up for the acknowledged shortcomings of the twenty small submarines of the Naïade type (70 tons). Moreover, a determined effort is being made to reduce the time of construction to two years in the case of the 1,000-ton Zéde and Néride and of the 450-ton Chloride and Cornélie, just ordered.

J. B. G.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Russian journals report proceedings against a number of officers in the Moscow Supply Department of the Russian army for corruption. "The Trial of the O.C.," as it is called, reveals a startling state of affairs in the Czar's military forces, for among those arraigned are no fewer than two generals, twenty-one colonels and twenty-eight captains, all members of the Moscow Intendancy between 1904 and 1910, besides four councilors of state, all of whom are charged with systematic extortion, dishonesty and bribe taking. The majority of the accused are still serving and wear various orders and decorations. The sums alleged to have been illicitly obtained by them range downward from \$135,000, which is said to have been the share of one of the members of the Receiving Committee of the Intendancy. It is calculated that one firm alone, in the course of twenty-five years, has paid \$10,000,000 in bribes to the members of the Moscow Supply Department. One of the counts of the indictment is that the department accepted from the contractors boots of such wretched quality that the soldiers could not wear them, but sold them for what they would fetch. The boots eventually found their way back to the contractors, who delivered them again to the department, which bears some resemblance to certain events in the South African war. The Russian soldiers had to sell their food in order to procure boots for themselves. It is declared that clerks in the department deliberately spoiled the samples of any firm which did not give them bribes.

Certain battalions of the Italian Bersaglieri are to be transformed into cyclist corps, and for their equipment the factory at Terni is now turning out 6,000 automatic rifles. The cyclists will not only support the cavalry in reconnaissance, but act on the independent offensive on the flank or rear of an enemy. Not only will there be the twelve converted Bersaglieri battalions armed with the new weapon, but twenty mobile militia companies and a great number of volunteer companies will operate on the front and flanks of the Italian army, all armed with the automatic. The Genovesi-Rivelli model was adopted, and has been considerably changed at the Terni factory.

The Bolivian artillery corps will now have nine mountain batteries and three field batteries, all of four guns each. Bolivia has raised a loan in Paris, and has spent part of the money on Schneider field and mountain guns. The field gun is of 75mm. caliber, firing a 14.3 lb. shell, with muzzle velocity of 1,640 f.s.; it has compressed air running up gear and traverses on the axle. It is quite similar to the Spanish Schneider gun, used at Melilla. The mountain gun is a 12-pounder, M.V. 985

f.s., weighing under 10 cwt. in action, and forming four mule loads besides the shield.

A twenty-year naval program has been sanctioned by the Russian Duma, which will cost about \$150,000,000, and will produce a formidable fleet of Dreadnoughts and surface and underwater torpedo craft. There are already four first class battleships on the stocks for increasing the strength of the Baltic fleet, and the first of these will probably be launched during July, if expectations are realized. Four more Dreadnoughts will be placed in hand at once for the Baltic, making eight capital ships in all, and even the Black Sea fleet will be strengthened by an addition of four Dreadnoughts and six submarines, notwithstanding the fact that this armada will be locked up in the Black Sea, from which, as shown in the last war, it cannot emerge even in the greatest national emergency without the consent of the Powers, whereas the Baltic fleet is free to go whither it will.

The Italian army in 1908-9 numbered 205,000 men; in 1911-12 there are 240,000, and it is intended to increase this to 250,000. Owing to the adoption of a two-year service period it has been necessary to suppress a part of the former system of training, in order to devote adequate time to training in work in the field, and it has been necessary to recall to the colors men on leave. In fact, the situation has changed greatly from that which existed when large numbers of men were on what was called "unlimited leave." General Spingardi hopes to effect some reductions by eliminating officers who are unfit for their duties, and the coming maneuvers are to be a test of the abilities of the chiefs.

Russia has purchased a dirigible invented by Villehard-Forsmann, a Swedish engineer. It has a speed of over twenty-five miles an hour and weighs but 900 pounds, with a capacity of 800 meters. This ship is of the non-rigid type and has one balloon. Ten additional Forsmann airships are to be purchased if the sample meets expectations.

General Goiran, Minister of War under M. Monis's Ministry, has returned to the camp of Chalons a sadder and a wiser man. "For a soldier to assert that the civil control of an army by a Ministry at the capital of a country is better than to leave the general-in-chief unfettered as to his dispositions in front of the enemy, is amazing," says the Army and Navy Gazette. "But to quote the great Napoleon as an instance of the failure of a single commander to achieve success is more amazing still. Surely the record of 100 victories, from Montenotte to Ligny, should wipe away that of three defeats, Aspern, Leipzig, Waterloo. The fact is that the telegraph has destroyed the initiative of the general at the front unless the government is wise enough to trust the man on the spot. A glaring instance of the folly of General Goiran's assertion is afforded by the Russo-Japanese campaign, where Kuropatkin was so tied by instructions from headquarters as to be unable to carry out his original plan."

The Spanish Minister for War, General Aznar, recently undertook to improve the position of the Spanish officers by retiring a number of superfluous generals, and by sending to their regiments a large proportion of the officers who, through political influence, had obtained "sedentary" appointments at Madrid. As a result of his well meant efforts General Aznar has now found himself obliged to send in his resignation. The London Army and Navy Gazette says: "A similar fate befel Mr. Dickinson, the United States Secretary for War. General Aznar is to be succeeded by General Luque, who has already been three times Minister for War, and to whose policy the present unsatisfactory state of the army is largely due. Telling a nation the unvarnished truth about the defects of its army is a thankless task."

The recent increase in the size and power of heavy ordnance is shown in this paragraph from the London Army and Navy Gazette: "Last year the heaviest gun existing as a service weapon was the English 12-inch, with muzzle energy of 52,000 foot-tons. This was surpassed by the American 50-caliber 12-inch, M.E. 52,500 tons. Next followed the American 14-inch of 45 calibers, M.E. 65,500 tons. Messrs. Krupp proceeded to beat this record by producing three 14-inch guns of 40, 45 and 50 calibers, M.E. 71,000, 80,500 and 89,000 tons. But Messrs. Schneider, of Creusot, now hold the palm, as they have recently built a 15.75-inch gun, 45 calibers long, with muzzle energy of 94,000 foot-tons. This gun fires a shell weighing 2,175 lbs., with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, and is capable of piercing a face-hardened armor plate 18.7 inches in thickness at 6,600 yards. This monster gun makes our own new 13.5-inch gun, firing a 1,250-lb. shell, with M.V. 2,870 f.s., seem quite a small affair. Let us hope that our Woolwich designers will not lose heart, but will produce a 16-inch gun and go one better."

The French quick-firing field gun was brought out in 1897 as an unshielded gun, and two shields, one on either side of the gun, were afterward added to protect the detachment. These shields were bullet proof down to short range, but from their comparatively small size they afforded little protection against oblique fire. It has been repeatedly proposed to replace them by a single large shield made of thinner plate, proof against shrapnel bullets only, but this has never been carried out. A compromise has now been effected by closing the gap between the shields by a steel plate, so as to afford fairly complete protection. To compensate for the added weight the pump used for pumping up the hydro-pneumatic recoil gear, together with the reservoir of spare glycerine, have been removed from the carriage, and one pump per battery is carried in one of the gun limbers. The ammunition wagon has also been improved by adding a shield which extends down to the ground when the wagon body is tipped beside the gun in action.

A collision occurred on the night of May 28 between the German destroyers S.172 and S.139, both large and modern vessels, during the maneuvers of the German high sea fleet off Skagen. The S.139 was considerably damaged, water penetrating into three of her forward compartments. A sailor on board was also killed. The damage done to the other boat was of a less serious character, but both vessels have been conveyed to Kiel for repairs. A night attack was being rehearsed at the time of the accident.

A London despatch of July 5 says: "Seven of Great Britain's newest ocean-going torpedobomb destroyers have been put out of action by overstraining their hulls while under full speed trials in the heavy sea of the English Channel. The destroyers Acorn, Alarm, Rifleman, Nemesis, Lyra, Nymph and Larne reached Portland in such a leaky condition that all available divers were requisitioned to close the gaps in their seams pending docking. The trouble was the result of the tremendous vibration of the powerful engines driving

the little warships at a speed of twenty-eight knots through the rough water. Rivets were started in the plates in all directions, opening gaps which caused the water to pour in to the oil bunkers and rendering the fuel useless."

AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

The winner in the national elimination balloon race, which started on July 10 at Kansas City, Mo., was the St. Louis IV., which had Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, U.S.A., as pilot. It landed without mishap in a large field at Lapaz, Ind., on the afternoon of July 11, the estimated distance covered being 525 miles. The second balloon, the Million Population Club, traversed 485 miles, landing at Lacrosse, Ind. The altitude of the Lahm balloon varied from 10,000 to 22,000 during the full flight. Stormy weather compelled the balloon to rise to a great height to escape thunderstorms. The two successful balloons will take part in the international race at Kansas City Oct. 4. The experience of Clifford B. Harmon and Augustus Post in the balloon New York was especially thrilling. Caught in the vortex of a cyclonic storm at an altitude of 8,000 feet, the gasbag was tossed about like a cork in the Niagara Rapids. The aeronauts clung to the sides of the basket, which rose and fell with frightful rapidity. Lightning played about the balloon, the thunder shaking the basket, and the vibration feeling as if a sledge hammer was striking it.

Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, 15th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th U.S. Inf., qualified as pilots at College Park, Md., on July 6. In the course of his test Lieutenant Milling is said to have made a world's record for landing. The test for qualification calls for the shutting off of the power before reaching earth and landing within a given distance. The landing space was a sheet of canvas five feet square. The officer cut off the motor about ten feet from the ground and landed almost in the center of the canvas. Measurements showed that the center of the canvas was only five feet from the center of the aviator's seat on the machine. The next best record—six feet—has been made by several pilots. In the last trials both lieutenants carried a passenger, Capt. Charles de Forest Chandler, Signal Corps, one of the observers. They were not compelled to carry a passenger, but the day was swelteringly hot, and Captain Chandler complained that he did not enjoy hiking half a mile through the broiling sun to the far pylons to do his official observing. The aviators thereupon agreed to carry him thither in their machines. Once in, it was so cool that that he disliked to descend, so the pilots took him around the course with them, that he might watch the turns at both ends. During the day Lieutenant Arnold broke the altitude record for Washington, rising to a height of 3,000 feet.

Lieut. Thomas De Witte Milling, 15th U.S. Cav., gave the U.S. Government biplane of Wright design a preliminary trial over the aviation field at College Park, Md., July 7, and then paid a call on his brother-officers at the Washington Barracks. He reached the parade ground at the barracks after a fifteen minute flight, carrying Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th U.S. Inf., as a passenger. In forty-five minutes he covered thirty-eight miles. The aviator made the landing without difficulty and handled the machine like a veteran. Lieutenant Milling gained his pilot's license July 6. Lieutenant Kirtland took the machine up to a height of 3,260 feet at College Park July 7, reaching the highest altitude yet attained by Army officers on that field. He made a thirty-two minute flight, encircling the field and surrounding country. Lieutenant Kirtland is to have charge of the new Wright-Burgess machine which has arrived for the War Department.

CASE OF MAJOR B. B. RAY, P.D.

July 6, 1911, the Acting Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, transmitted the records, reports, letters, etc., called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of June 15, 1911, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to charges of misconduct on the part of officers of the Pay Department since Jan. 1, 1905.

The documents transmitted all relate to the case of Major B. B. Ray, Pay Dept., U.S.A. They show that between April 27, 1901, and April 16, 1908, Major Ray had fourteen leaves of absence, amounting altogether to 229 days. A contract surgeon reported that Major Ray was not fit for duty in the tropics, and he was ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco for treatment. From there "Torrey, commanding," promptly telegraphed to the A.G. as follows: "Report Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, fit for duty in any climate, and recommend that orders be issued relieving him from observation at this hospital." So to the Philippines the Paymaster went.

July 11, 1908, the A.G. reported of Major Ray: "So far as the records of the officer show, he stands charged with absence without leave since June 27 last."

July 11, 1908, the Paymaster General asked the A.G. as to the status of Major Ray, inviting attention to enclosed clipping from the Washington Times, of Washington, D.C., dated July 10, stating that Major Ray is temporarily detached for duty at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the movement to have labor bureaus set Candidate William H. Taft right with unions. To this the following reply was made, signed "Benj. Alvord, A.G.": "July 15, 1908: 'Respectfully returned to the Paymaster General of the Army with the information that the records of this office show that the leave of absence of Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, was extended by the Secretary of War for a period of four months from June 28, 1908.'"

Next follow official communications and endorsements concerning transactions of Major Ray, the character of which is indicated by the following extracts from a letter from the commander, Department of Luzon: "Your conduct and your conceptions of your duty as displayed in the payment of these Scouts leaves much to be desired; it has been reprehensive, and if tolerated would quickly bring the Service into disrepute. It is hoped that you will take to heart the censure here administered. A continuation of the ignorance, indifference, gross carelessness and irregular methods you have displayed in this case will, in the opinion of the department commander, unfit you for the duties of a disbursing officer."

A copy of this letter was forwarded to the A.G., and by him referred to Paymaster General Whipple, who,

Feb. 17, 1909, endorsed it as follows: "Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General. The unusual and irregular transactions of Major Ray mentioned in the within communication are regarded by the Paymaster General as of a very serious character, and as constituting a total disregard of the practices of the Pay Department, as founded on law and regulations. A copy of this paper will be placed on file in this office."

March 30, 1910, another leave of absence for four months was granted Major Ray, on account of the illness of his wife, and here endeth the record of official reports and endorsements in his case as reported to Congress.

The San Francisco Bulletin, having published a scurrilous article, entitled "Making Soldiers Out of Bums," Mrs. M. Rosabelle Smith, wife of Commissary Sergeant Smith, 30th Inf., wrote a caustic reply, asking whether it was a collection of bums that patrolled the streets of Frisco after the earthquake in 1906 and gave security and order to the fire-swept community. "Did they loot and pillage as crooks would have done?" she asked. "No, indeed. I have heard women tell how they fled to the Presidio, some clad only in night clothes, and received food and shelter. It was my privilege to spend some time in San Diego, while troops from this department were on duty there. In addition were five cruisers, a number of torpedo and submarine boats and a detachment of marines stationed there. Also the two companies of Coast Artillery at Fort Rosecrans. There was a city of 50,000 inhabitants literally surrounded by thousands of soldiers, sailors and marines. Did the people of San Diego bar their doors and windows or bury their possessions? Were there any outbreaks of violence, such as are reported from your city every day? No. Citizen and stranger walked the streets at all hours unarmed and unmolested. The people of San Diego extended the hand of welcome. They entertained them in their homes, their churches and their places of amusement, and with regret bade them a genuine farewell. In fact, the leading men of San Diego are formulating a plan to petition Congress for an Infantry post."

Charles C. Weybrecht, A.G. of Ohio, contributes to the Columbian Magazine an article in which he gives the reasons for providing pay for the National Guardsmen. General Weybrecht refers to the shameful record of the American untrained Militia in the Revolution and the War of 1812 as showing that, however courageous, untrained Militia are helpless in battle against troops thoroughly prepared for action. The Guard, we are told, should be 300,000 strong, and should devote to their military duties the time and labor required to fit them for the work of modern warfare. But "if the young men of the National Guard volunteer to assume the great responsibility of national defense it is the duty of the people, as represented by the General Government, to give the Guardsmen reasonable support, to see that they are not forced to make sacrifices greater than they can in justice to themselves, and those dependent upon them, bear up under. These men should be paid for their time and labor, not wages high enough to make money alone an object of enlistment and service, but sufficient to warrant the young men fitting themselves for the work to which they may some day be called."

Major F. S. Foltz, 15th U.S. Cav., Capt. G. Vidmer, 11th U.S. Cav., Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. E. F. Graham, 14th U.S. Cav., four of the six U.S. Army officers who took part in the International Horse Show in London, arrived at New York city July 13 in the Minnetonka. Capt. Guy V. Henry and Lieutenant Johnston are expected next week. "Our horses were in fine condition," said Major Foltz. "We arrived ten days before the show, which gave them a chance to get acclimated. They performed as well as ever, but the prizes were won by horses especially schooled. We took an unimportant fourth prize and a couple of honorable mentions in the saddle horse and hunter classes. The hurdling contests were the most difficult, but the experience was valuable, and we are confident we can do much better next time."

Commenting on President Taft's suggestion that all our wars, even the Civil War, might have been avoided, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that "if ever efforts were made to avoid an appeal to the god of battles by compromise or arbitration—they are the same thing—they were made in the case of the Civil War. For a generation the foremost men of America did little else. Daniel Webster wrecked his political reputation in the endeavor. So did Henry Clay. So did Stephen A. Douglas. What was in many ways the greatest intellect this continent has yet produced, that of John C. Calhoun, wrestled with the task in vain. It was all useless. The conflict, as Seward said, was 'irrepressible.' The house divided against itself could not stand. The Republic could not endure one-half slave and one-half free. The Republic had to endure. Which way it would endure had to be decided by the sword!"

"If there is any colonial government in the world administered as cleanly as is the civil government of the Philippine Islands, I do not know where it is," said Newton W. Gilbert, Vice Governor of the Philippines, who is now in Washington on his leave of absence. "Every official of the civil government of the Philippines from the highest to the lowest takes a great personal pride in seeing that the administration is clean. The result is that the government and the courts enjoy the confidence of the people to an unusual degree." There are more than 600,000 Filipino children learning English in the American schools. Owing to the opening of roads, the markets are now accessible to thousands who never before had a market, and this is a great stimulus to industry.

The following enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps won from first to third place in the rifle matches at Wakefield, Mass., July 4 and 5, as noted. The number in front of the man's name shows his standing in the match, and the number after the name is the score: Quimby Match (600 yards)—1, Sergeant Lewellan, 49; 2, Sergeant Andrews, 49; 3, Corporal Dawes, 48. Cushing Match (800 yards)—2, Corp. T. Worsham, 49. Berwick Match (1,000 yards)—3, Corporal Donovan, 46. Essex County Match (200 rapid-fire)—3, Corporal Hammond, 49. Remington Match (1,000 yards, fifteen

shots)—3, Sergeant Andrews, 73. Hayden Match (200 yards)—3, Corp. T. Worsham, 47.

President Taft has approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by a G.C.M. on 2d Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th U.S. Cav. He was charged with duplication of his pay accounts, transferring pay accounts before they became due and obtaining money by means of checks drawn on banks in which he had no funds or insufficient funds, breach of arrest, etc. Lieutenant Wayland was born in Virginia Sept. 19, 1879, and entered the Army as a private in Troop A, 1st U.S. Cav., Jan. 7, 1901. He rose to the rank of sergeant, and was then appointed a second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, U.S.A., Jan. 2, 1906. He was transferred to the 9th Cavalry in November, 1907.

In accordance with an order issued by the German military authorities the entire island of Heligoland, which commands the entrances to the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen, will be converted on Aug. 1 into an independent fortress, rivaling Gibraltar. It will be manned by a separate force of troops and officers, and will be constantly equipped with a supply of ammunition sufficient for all emergencies. To make it practically impregnable it has been equipped with large caliber guns, having ranges of twelve to fifteen miles. It has a number of bomb proof casemates, heavily armored turrets and observation towers.

In briquettes of lignite the Government Bureau of Mines believes it has developed a fuel supply that will be of immense value to the West, where high grade coal can be obtained only at excessive cost. A powerful machine brought from Germany has solved the difficulty of manufacturing the briquettes, and a furnace has been found which will burn them satisfactorily. Charles L. Wright, of the bureau, estimates the cost of briquettes loaded at the mines at \$2.51 a ton in Texas, \$3.53 in North Dakota and \$5.24 in California. Not only this, but the use of lignite will indefinitely extend the limitations of the coal era.

Col. C. M. O'Connor has been authorized by the Secretary of War to concentrate the 6th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. This, it is thought, is a preliminary step toward the relief of the regiment from service on the border, as it will not be needed there much longer. The regiment is now distributed as follows along the border: Headquarters and Companies I, K, L and M, Fort Huachuca; Companies A, B, C and D, Douglas, Ariz.; Companies E, F, G and H, Nogales, Ariz.

The George A. Fuller Company, of New York, has been given the contract for the construction at West Point of a four story, basement and sub-basement building, 300 feet long and about 150 feet in depth, to be erected on a site opposite the old West Point academic building. Later on it will be connected with the other buildings by an elaborate memorial arch, which will serve as the main entrance to the parade grounds. The structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$550,000, and will be used for classrooms and laboratories.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, accompanied the party which left for Panama July 11. The Judge Advocate General, at the request of Secretary of War Stimson, will visit Porto Rico and Cuba before he returns, to study conditions on the islands. There are a number of perplexing legal questions which are coming up in the War Department relative to the affairs in Porto Rico, and the Secretary of War insisted that the Judge Advocate General make a personal inspection of conditions on the island.

The Sunday Oregonian, Portland, reports that Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, who has been in charge of a brigade of troops in the maneuvers at San Antonio, Texas, is enthusiastic over the maneuvers, and said that the Government, in his opinion, will be amply repaid for every cent expended in the campaign. The new reorganization of the Army on a war basis is a good move, he thinks, and it will give department commanders more time for the actual training of troops, instead of being occupied with office work.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of Coast Artillery Corps, has specially commended the officers and enlisted men of the 11th Company at Fort Dade, Fla., for having made the best record of the Service with 8-inch guns during the present target practice year. That company scored 100 per cent. of hits, firing at a target three and one-half miles away, and moving at a speed of about five and a half miles an hour.

It is now planned to hold another meeting of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Washington, D.C., on July 20. Besides three candidates for commissions in the Medical Corps, five assistant surgeons will be up for examination for promotion. This list includes Assistant Surgeons Sankey Bacon, K. C. Melhorn, M. Boland, J. R. Phelps and A. L. Clifton.

Col. W. A. Mann, now commander of the Jefferson recruiting barracks, will on Aug. 4 be detailed to the General Staff. It is probable that he will be stationed at New York city, as chief of staff of the Eastern Division, although this matter has not been fully decided. Colonel Mann will be succeeded at Jefferson Barracks by a colonel from the Infantry arm.

The president of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, a Cincinnati organization of jobless men, sent a letter on July 8 to President Taft asking him to use his influence toward turning the abandoned Fort Thomas over to workless men as a farm colony.

The floating U.S. court, which visits the remote towns of western Alaska to decide cases which have accumulated since the preceding summer, sailed July 11 for the Alaska peninsula on the revenue cutter Thetis.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

A number of promotions in the Cavalry will shortly take place as the result of the recent death of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Foster and the retirement of Col. Joseph W. Dorst on Aug. 10 and Col. Frank A. Edwards on Aug. 17. Major George H. Landis will be promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Foster. The retirement of Colonel Dorst will promote Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley and Joseph C. Gresham and Majors Henry C. Benson and George H. Sands. By the retirement of Col. Frank A. Edwards, Lieut. Col. Hugh L. Scott, former Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, will be promoted. The captains to be advanced by the promotions have not been selected.

Col. Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who was retired July 10, 1911, upon his own application, was born in Illinois Jan. 8, 1855. He was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from Iowa in 1873, and was graduated on June 15, 1877, being second in a class of seventy-six cadets, and promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He was on duty at West Point as assistant professor of national and experimental philosophy until the latter part of August, 1877, and then served on engineering work in various parts of the country. Colonel Fisk has served at Willet's Point, in Texas, New Orleans, Key West, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington state, Washington, D.C., New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York. He was at the Military Academy as assistant professor of civil and military engineering from 1885 until 1887, was Chief Engineer of the Philippines Division from 1905 until 1907. His last assignment was on duty in St. Louis as president of the Mississippi River Commission, and he has been on leave for some months to the date of his retirement.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., promoted colonel on July 10, 1911, by the retirement of Col. Walter L. Fisk, was born in Massachusetts Feb. 25, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1881, standing No. 4 in his class. After serving on staff duties and at Willet's Point, to May, 1885, he was inspector of rifle practice for the Battalion of Engineers, and was on duty at Creedmoor during a part of the time. Among other duties he was on duty at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of civil and military engineering, and also as principal assistant professor. He was later engaged on various works of river and harbor improvement, surveys, etc. He reached the grade of captain in 1893, and during the war with Spain served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Engineers. In Porto Rico this regiment was engaged in making roads and surveys, constructing defensive works, reservoir and refrigerating plant, repairing masonry, timber bridges, etc. Colonel Hodges subsequently was also in charge of certain river improvements in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. He was also, among other duties, chief Engineer officer, Department of Cuba, in 1901-2; was in charge of the purchasing department, Isthmian Canal Commission, and also general purchasing officer in 1907. He was a delegate to the Tenth International Navigation Congress at Milan, Italy, in 1905. He was on duty at Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, as assistant chief Engineer, in charge of design of locks, dams and regulating works, Isthmian Canal, July 15, 1908, to date. He is also a member of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation.

By the promotion of Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to colonel, Major Francis R. Shunk becomes a lieutenant colonel, Capt. Lytle Brown a major, 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Adams a captain, and 2d Lieut. Richard T. Coiner a first lieutenant.

Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, U.S.N., who has been in command of the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., retired for age on July 11, 1911. He was born in New York, and entered the Service May 28, 1872, as an assistant surgeon. His first service afloat was on the old sidewheeler Powhatan, and from her he went to the Congress. He was on the latter vessel in 1874 during the Cuban trouble. Other vessels he served in included the Ohio, Colorado, Bache, Alert, Enterprise and Mohican, all of the old Navy. He was also attached to the Iowa and Wisconsin, of the new Navy. His service ashore included duty at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; Widow's Island, Me.; Portsmouth, N.H.; Newport, R.I.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa., and Mare Island, Cal. His retirement will promote Med. Insp. James C. Byrnes to medical director.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, U.S.A., promoted from lieutenant colonel, 16th Infantry, to date from March 3, 1911, and who was some weeks since assigned to command the 25th Infantry, is a son of the late Bvt. Major Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U.S.A., and grandson of the late Major Jacob Brown, U.S.A., killed at the fight at Fort Brown, Texas, in 1846, against Santa Anna, during the Mexican War. Colonel Van Vliet was born in Kansas Aug. 22, 1857. After serving as a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from July to December, 1875, he was appointed a second lieutenant, 10th U.S. Infantry, Dec. 14, 1876. He remained with the 10th Infantry until June 12, 1910, when he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 16th Infantry. All his early service was on the frontier in Texas, New Mexico and Indian Territory. Colonel Van Vliet was wounded at the battle of Santiago in 1898, and since then has performed eight years' foreign service in Cuba, Philippines, Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. He served continuously for thirty-four years in the 10th Infantry, and of his thirty-five years' service has served with troops for thirty-two years. In the early 80's he was a member of eight department and division, Army and Hilton Troop rifle teams, and in the first order designating "distinguished marksmen" in the Army. He has always gone in for Army athletics and sports, and still keeps them up, from rifle shooting to baseball. His late promotion brings him from Nome, Alaska, to Fort Lawton, Wash. The past winter at Fort Davis, near Nome, was a trying one, owing to the great blizzards and extreme cold. Lieutenant West was frozen to death and there were many minor frost bites.

Ensign J. H. Condit, U.S.N., who was retired from June 30, 1911, is a native of Tennessee, and entered the Navy June 24, 1903, and was commissioned ensign June 7, 1909. He has been under treatment at the Naval Medical Hospital, Washington, D.C., for some time, and retires for disability incident to the Service.

Col. George H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., who will retire from active service Aug. 10, 1911, upon his own application, after more than forty years' service, was born in Kentucky April 2, 1852, and after being graduated from

the U.S.M.A. in June, 1873, was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Cavalry. During his early service he was at the U.S.M.A. as an assistant instructor of Artillery tactics, July 5 to Sept. 1, 1873. He then served on frontier duty in Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, up to 1887. He took part in the expedition to Staked Plains of Texas, Aug. 18, 1874, to January, 1875, being engaged in the action near Tule Cañon Sept. 26-27, of Palo Duro Cañon Sept. 28, and of Laguna Cuates Nov. 3, 1874. He was on the Powder River expedition to January, 1877, being engaged in the fight on Willow Creek, Wyo., Nov. 25, 1876. While on the Ute expedition and the Navajo expedition in 1880 he was A.A.G. of the column. Among other services Colonel Dorst was recorder of the Cavalry Equipment Board at Washington in 1884, and was instructor of Cavalry tactics at the U.S.M.A. August, 1887, to August, 1890. He was Military Attaché at the U.S. Legation, Vienna, Austria, Jan. 21, 1894, to Sept. 14, 1897. He was in command of a successful expedition carrying arms and ammunition to Cubans from Tampa, Fla., to Cuba, in May, 1898, consisting of Companies E and G, 1st Infantry, and was engaged with the Spaniards at Point Arbolitas, Cuba, without losing a man killed or wounded. He took part in the Santiago campaign, June 23 to July 17, 1898, participating in the action at Las Guasimas June 24, San Juan Hill July 1-3, and in the operations against Santiago to July 17, 1898. Colonel Dorst was appointed colonel of the 45th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899. He organized the regiment and served with it in the Philippines. He has been in command of the 3d Cavalry since April 15, 1903, and has been granted leave until Aug. 10, 1911, the date of his retirement.

Lieut. John S. Marshall, Med. Dept., U.S.A., M.D., Sc.D., who was retired on June 17, 1911, was born in Tunbridge Wells, England, June 26, 1846. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of twelve and settled in New York state, where his early education, begun in English grammar schools, was completed in the Fayetteville Academy, Fayetteville, N.Y. He entered the service of the U.S. Army during the Civil War, Sept. 7, 1864, in Company G, 2d New York Cavalry Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the Service June 5, 1865. In 1867 he began the study of dental surgery, and four years later entered the medical department of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., where he graduated in 1876 as doctor of medicine. Two years later he was appointed to the faculty of his Alma Mater, a position he held until his removal to Chicago in 1882. The following year he was elected professor of dental and oral surgery in Chicago Medical College, Department of Northwestern University. In 1886 he organized the Northwestern Dental School, which has since grown to be the largest institution of its kind in the world. Upon the organization he was made dean and professor of dental pathology and oral surgery. Dr. Marshall has been a frequent contributor to medical and dental periodical literature, and in 1887 read a very important surgical paper on bone grafting at the International Medical Congress at Washington, D.C. This was followed in 1890 by another important surgical paper on fractures and diastasis of the upper bones of the face from the skull, read before the International Medical Congress at Berlin. Dr. Marshall is the author of two large text-books, the first one published in 1897 on "Injuries and Surgical Diseases of the Face, Mouth and Jaws" has become a classic in this department, not only in this country, but in Europe as well. The second, published in 1891, on "Operative Dentistry," has been equally well received. In 1901 Dr. Marshall was solicited by Surgeon General Sternburgh, through the executive committee of the National Dental Association, to re-enter the Army and assist the Surgeon General in organizing the Dental Corps. Upon his acceptance he was appointed an examining and supervising dental surgeon and president of the board, which position he has occupied until his retirement for age. In June, 1910, his Alma Mater, Syracuse University, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science in recognition of his scientific work in his particular field. The high standing and the success of the Dental Corps of the U.S. Army have been generally acknowledged to be due to the ability, wisdom and practical experience of this officer.

PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORT SHERMAN.

The following first class passengers sailed on the Army transport Sherman from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., via Honolulu and Guam, July 5, 1911:

For Manila—Col. I. W. Littell, Q.M.D., wife and four children; Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, Jr., Q.M.D., wife, daughter and father-in-law (Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner); Major D. D. Porter, U.S.M.C., and wife; Major William M. Roberts, Med. Corps, and wife; Major H. B. Chamberlain, Q.M.; Capt. C. F. Armistead, 21st Inf., wife and mother-in-law; Capt. F. S. Long, Q.M.; Lieut. W. O. Boswell, 21st Inf., wife and child; Lieut. M. M. Keck, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Emil P. Svarz, U.S.N., wife and child; Lieut. L. P. Bell, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. C. W. Haverkamp, Med. Corps, and sister; Lieut. Royal Reynolds, Med. Corps, wife and child; Lieut. William T. Lightle, U.S.N.; Lieut. Burton H. Green, U.S.N.; Lieut. Philip Remington, 12th Inf., wife and two children and Miss Allen Martin; Lieut. C. A. Selleck, 1st F.A.; Lieut. Jack Heard, 7th Cav., and aunt; Lieut. M. P. Vestal, 12th Inf.; Lieut. H. H. Taintor, P.S., and wife; Vetn. B. A. Seeley, 2d F.A., and wife; Anna M. Cotter and Paula E. Nordhoff, Army Nurse Corps; LeRoy A. Freeman, clerk, Med. Dept.; John P. Sebree, headquarters clerk; N. B. Keeler, junior engineer, Engr. Dept.; Andrew J. Weltner, headquarters clerk, and wife; L. W. Kelso, clerk, Navy Dept.; Harry Clark, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Joseph N. Fugger, headquarters clerk, and wife; C. M. Cotterman, Director of Posts, P.I., wife and daughter; Mrs. Eben Swift, wife of Colonel, 8th Cav., and two daughters; Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., 12th Inf.; Mrs. H. E. Ely, wife of Major Ely, P.S., and two children; E. F. Jordan, civil engineer and Superintendent of Construction, Q.M. Dept.; Mrs. Frances Febiger Marrack, daughter of Colonel Febiger, two children, nurse and brother (Paul Febiger); Mrs. E. P. R. Ryan, family of dental surgeon, U.S.A., and child; Mrs. R. C. Croxton, wife of major, 20th Inf., and daughter; Mrs. R. S. Hartz, wife of lieutenant, 21st Inf., child, nurse and sister-in-law (Mrs. Fancher); Mrs. W. A. Cullon, wife of Hon. W. M. Cullon, M.C., and son; Miss Dorothy Beach, niece of Lieutenant Colonel Beach; Edgar Pendleton, son of Lieutenant Colonel Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; C. J. Tallafiero, clerk, Navy Dept.; J. A. Sutton, stevedore, Q.M.D.; H. W. Daly, chief packer, Q.M.D.

For Honolulu—Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st F.A., wife and daughter; Capt. D. W. Hand, 1st F.A., wife

and two children; Capt. F. E. Hopkins, 1st F.A., wife and two children; Capt. W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs., wife, child and sister-in-law; Lieut. G. W. Neal, 1st F.A., wife, child and mother; Chaplain S. M. Bell, 1st F.A., wife and daughter; Lieut. A. E. Schlanzer, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. Fred R. Palmer, 20th Inf.; Mrs. E. R. Gayler, wife of civil engineer, Navy, and two children; Mrs. E. A. Robbins, wife of clerk, I.G. Dept., and child; Mrs. L. E. Willyoung, wife of veterinarian, 1st F.A.

For Guam—Capt. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., wife and child; A. T. Perez, clerk to commandant, U.S.N., and daughter; Mrs. C. A. Braggins, mother of employee, Navy.

The second class passengers numbered twenty-one for Manila and forty-eight for Honolulu, while in troops' quarters there were 997 passengers, which included, for Manila, 12 casuals, 444 recruits, 40 enlisted men, Navy, 100 enlisted men, Marine Corps, 11 enlisted men, Navy; for Honolulu, 239 enlisted men, 1st Field Artillery, 21 casuals, 47 recruits, 79 enlisted men, Marine Corps.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. L. B. McAfee, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Deshon, daughter of Major G. D. Deshon, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were married at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., July 7, 1911.

Mr. Russell Compton Jones, M.E., Columbia 1905, was married at Provincetown, Mass., July 10, 1911, to Miss Isabel Helen Floyd-Jones, daughter of Mrs. Frank Wright, of New York, and the late W. Semple Floyd-Jones, who was a nephew of the late Colonel Floyd-Jones, of Mexican War fame. The service was at the summer residence of the groom's father, Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, U.S.A., retired. The bride wore a traveling costume, and had no attendants, only her mother and other members of the immediate family being present. The bride was educated in Paris, where she is very well known, and has many friends in New York, where she has been doing literary work for the past few years. Mr. Jones is consulting engineer in charge of one of the departments of the Grisco-Spencer Company, of New York. He is a member of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.; D.K.E. and Columbia Clubs, of New York, and the Water Witch Club, of New Jersey. After their honeymoon the young couple will make their home in the National Arts Club Building, Gramercy Park, New York.

Miss Edith Harmon, daughter of Col. Millard F. Harmon, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harmon, was quietly married to Lieut. John W. Lang, 9th U.S. Inf., Wednesday evening, May 31, 1911, at the bride's home, No. 5 Military Plaza, Manila, P.I. Only two or three very intimate friends of the family were present. Bishop Charles H. Brent read the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church, and the bride was given away by her father, the best man being Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, U.S.A. The room in which the ceremony was performed was tastefully decorated with gardenias and cadena de amor, forming an attractive background. After the ceremony the bridal party sat down to dinner, at which the time honored wedding cake was a feature. Lieut. and Mrs. Lang left for Baguio to spend their honeymoon.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Katherine Matile and Lieut. Oscar Woolverton Griswold, 18th Inf., U.S.A., took place on July 1, 1911, at the home of Col. and Mrs. David A. Frederick at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as we briefly noted in our last issue. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms and daisies, and the 18th Infantry band played throughout the evening. The marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf., in the presence of a few intimate friends. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Lieut. George A. Matile, 24th U.S. Inf., who made a flying trip to Texas for the purpose. The bride wore a very lovely gown of princess lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her only attendant was Miss Doris Frederick, who was gowned in white lace over yellow satin, and carried a bouquet of marguerites. Lieutenant Griswold's best man was Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, 18th U.S. Inf. About a hundred guests were present at the reception following the ceremony. Among others were General Carter, General Duncan, Colonel Loughborough, Colonel Davis, Col. and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Hennessy, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Captains Johnson, Miller, Wygant, Palmer, Hegeman; Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Novack, Lieut. and Mrs. Muir, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharp, the Misses Warren, Page, Gale, and Lieutenants Andres, Taylor, Pike, Mackell, Pearce, Olson, Cummins, Patterson, Sullivan, Denson, Magruder, Ford, Rockwell, Fitzmaurice, Eichelberger, Moore, Garvey, Lykes, Robinson, Hazelhurst, James, Watson, Hickam, Byars, Hobbs, Andrews, Stewart, Shiverick, Marshburn and Wallace. The bride and groom will spend a short honeymoon at Crowcroft, N.M.

Mrs. Eugenie Le Grand Cameron, at Scranton, Pa., announces the marriage of her daughter, Le Grand, to Lieut. George Harris Paine, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., on July 3, 1911, at Chicago, Ill.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Lucy Ann Kistler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Kistler, of Leighton, Pa., to P.A. Surg. Lindsay C. Whiteside, U.S.N.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Ingraham Herrick, daughter of Mrs. F. St. Clair Herrick, and Capt. Frank Porter Amos, 11th U.S. Cav., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in Grace Church, Lawrence, Mass., July 12, 1911, was a brilliant event. There were about 300 guests from New York city, Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Westfield, N.J., Manchester, N.H., Amherst, Lawrence and vicinity. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Wheelock Moulton, the rector. The groom and his best man, Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, U.S.A., retired, of Atlanta, Ga., wore the full dress uniforms of their rank. Miss Isabel St. Clair Herrick, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and the matrons of honor were Mrs. Robert H. Comstock, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Alexander Scott, of Manchester, N.H., and Mrs. Nelson Skillings, of Amherst. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with rare old lace, and she wore a necklace of pearls and aqua marines, the gift of the groom. Her veil was fastened by a band of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid wore green satin and green chiffon, the bodice being draped with pearl trimmings. Her black picture hat was trimmed with white ostrich feathers, chiffon and roses. Her bouquet was composed of white roses. A reception followed at the home of the bride, 7 Logan street. The

bride's gifts to her attendants were bar pins of pearls. Capt. and Mrs. Amos departed on an extended wedding tour, the itinerary including the Maine coast, California and the Northwest.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Dollie Robnett-Sellers, wife of Rev. Isaac Sellers and mother of Paymr. John D. Robnett, U.S.N., Dr. Ansey H. Robnett, Asst. Surg., U.S.N., and of Mr. E. Howard Robnett, died in Tyler, Texas, July 11, 1911.

Major Jonathan N. Patton, U.S.A., retired, who died at Holtville, Cal., on June 14, 1911, was born in Ohio on Feb. 13, 1838. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry on Aug. 22, 1861, and was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant a week later. He was honorably discharged in November, 1864, and entered the Volunteer Service again in May, 1898, as an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. He was then sixty years old. When honorably discharged, in June, 1901, he was appointed a quartermaster in the Regular Service, and was retired Feb. 13, 1902. He was advanced to major in 1904 for Civil War service.

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Clancy, Troop M, 7th U.S. Cav., who fell from a window in the quarters at Fort McKinley, P.I., died in Manila on May 30, 1911. Sergeant Clancy had twenty-eight years' service to his credit.

Regimental Sergt. Major Joseph M. Lyons, U.S.A., retired, who died in Kansas City, Mo., July 2, 1911, entered the Service in 1873, and served through all the grades, from private to regimental sergeant major, in the 1st U.S. Cavalry. He was with that regiment in Cuba in 1898, and later served in the Philippines. He retired from active service in 1907.

Mrs. Helen A. Frederick, widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Frederick, U.S.V., late lieutenant, 14th U.S. Inf., died July 9, 1911, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Helen B. Lewis, at Winthrop, Mass. She was eighty years old, and a daughter of the late Albert Morgan, of Binghamton, N.Y. Her body was taken to Washington for burial beside that of General Frederick.

Mrs. Edward R. Atwill, widow of Bishop Atwill, of Kansas City, Mo., and mother of Mrs. Edgar A. Macklin, widow of Captain Macklin, U.S.A., retired, died at Chicago, Ill., on July 5, 1911.

Mrs. Rachel Kenilworth Deland, mother of Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Major Edward R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 28, 1911.

Mrs. Anna Greenough Strong, wife of the late Rear Admiral E. T. Strong, U.S.N., died at Altamont, N.Y., June 28, 1911.

Mrs. Helen A. Frederick, widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Frederick, U.S.V., late lieutenant, U.S.A., died at the home of her niece, Mrs. Helen Burnham Lewis, Winthrop, Mass., July 10, 1911. Mrs. Frederick was a daughter of the late Albert Morgan, of Binghamton, N.Y., and a niece of Gen. John C. Robinson, U.S.A., who at one time was Lieutenant Governor of New York. The remains were forwarded to Arlington Cemetery, at Washington, D.C., and placed beside her late husband.

Mrs. Frances Shaw Price, widow of Surg. Curtis E. Price, U.S.A., died at Towson, Md., July 10, 1911, after a long illness.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Leon A. Matile, wife of General Matile, U.S.A., is staying with her father, Dr. Robert Fletcher, of Wash.

Mrs. Harry George is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Chapin at 1117 Boylston avenue North, Seattle, Wash.

Pay Dir. G. W. Simpson, U.S.N., is rapidly improving in health, and is able to see his friends from time to time.

Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, U.S.N., had a dinner party at Newport, R.I., July 11.

Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commanding the battleship North Dakota, has joined Mrs. Gleaves at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. B. T. Simmons, with her small son, Benjamin Taylor, jr., and maid, is spending July and August at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J.

Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., will sail Aug. 5, 1911, from San Francisco, en route to Nagasaki, Japan, for duty as depot Q.M.

Major and Mrs. William T. Wilder left Omaha on July 6 on a two months' leave, which they will spend at Atlantic City at the Brighton Hotel.

Major and Mrs. James H. McRae, with their daughters, Miss McRae and Mildred, are guests at the West Point Hotel, visiting their son, Cadet McRae.

Major and Mrs. John W. Dillenback, U.S.A., have returned to their home, 312 Washington street, Watertown, N.Y., after an absence of six months in Europe.

Mr. Beekman Winthrop, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Winthrop arrived at Newport, R.I., July 12, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, the former Mr. Winthrop's uncle.

Major Walter H. Gordon, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon, after a short leave in Canada and the Maine coast, will proceed to Washington, D.C., where Major Gordon has been ordered for duty. The address in Washington will be at 1028 Sixteenth street.

Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Capt. E. T. Hartmann, U.S.A., of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, left this week to visit her parents at Albany, N.Y. Later in the month Captain Hartmann will join Mrs. Hartmann, and they will spend the month of August with Col. and Mrs. C. D. Cowles at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Mrs. Percy L. Jones, wife of Capt. Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and niece, Miss Florine Hardwick, reached Philadelphia, Pa., Monday, July 10, with Mr. and Mrs. Birkbeck in their touring car, from Cedartown, Ga. After a stay in Atlantic City Mrs. Jones and Miss Hardwick go on to Washington for a visit, and Mr. and Mrs. Birkbeck to their summer home at South Hampton, Long Island.

Mrs. Addison, wife of Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., has gone to her home in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Washington county, Md., for the summer. Paymr. and Mrs. Addison recently returned from a week's motor trip through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, visiting the Luray Caverns in Virginia during the trip.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., are at the Bellevue, Intervale, N.H.

Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain, U.S.A., retired, of Devon, Pa., is at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N.Y.

General Funston in Scribner's Magazine for August describes the fighting "Up the Railroad to Malolos."

A daughter, Virginia Walker, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. Barr at Fort Baker, Cal., June 21, 1911.

Brig. Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie have left Washington, D.C., for the Pocono Mountains, their address being Spruce Cabin Inn, Canadensis, Pa.

Friends of Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th N.Y., who returned home from the officers' school at Peekskill, N.Y., suffering with tonsillitis, will be pleased to learn that he is better.

Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., who has been spending the past three years on the Pacific coast, has been ordered to Washington, D.C. His sister, Miss Susan Biddle, who has been spending the winter in Tryon, and is still in the mountains of North Carolina, will join him in the fall.

Capt. C. C. Rogers, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to duty as commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., and the First Naval District, vice Capt. F. A. Wilner, U.S.N., retired, ordered home.

Judge Jacob McGavock Dickinson, former Secretary of War under President Taft, has been chosen a member of the law faculty of Vanderbilt University, succeeding Associate Justice Horace R. Lurton, of the U.S. Supreme Bench. He will assume his duties at the opening of the fall session.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., were present in London during the coronation of King George. On June 23 they were guests of John Hays Hammond, our special representative, and Mrs. Hammond at their residence, No. 1 Stratton street, from which the royal procession was viewed.

For the past week Col. Jefferson Randolph Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with station at Washington, D.C., has been a guest at the General Hospital, San Francisco, and of his cousin, Miss Ella Turner, San Francisco. Colonel Kean has been attending the Medical Convention held at Los Angeles.

Brig. Gen. T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., who resigned July 10 as chief engineer of the Bureau of Highways, New York city, was not long out of a job, for on July 11 Bridge Commissioner O'Keefe appointed General Bingham consulting engineer to the Department of Bridges at a salary of \$7,500 a year. He got only \$6,000 in the highway job.

Col. George E. Bushnell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bushnell, of Fort Bayard, N.M., are to be the guests of Lieut. Comdr. Ford Brown, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brown at their home, 993 New York avenue, Pasadena, Cal., before they leave for Rome, where Colonel Bushnell is to represent the Government at the International Congress for Tuberculosis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, U.S.A., and their three-year-old son, Troup, jr., are visiting the former's parents at Macon, Ga., for two months, before sailing for the Philippine Islands, where Lieutenant Miller will join the 7th Cavalry. Lieutenant Miller has just completed the course at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., and while there was promoted to the 7th Cavalry.

James McIntyre, eldest son of Col. and Mrs. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., who has been very ill with typhoid fever at Spring Hill Cottage, Mobile, Ala., is very much improved, and Colonel McIntyre, who is with him, hopes to be able to bring him East early in August. They will join Mrs. McIntyre, who has taken a cottage at Ocean City, N.J., for the summer. Their address is 1422 Central avenue, Ocean City, N.J.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, of New York city, formerly an officer of the Army, has been appointed chief of staff to Comdr. Bernhardt Wall, of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York. The headquarters of the department, through the courtesy of Col. George R. Dyer, will be in the armory of the 12th Regiment, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue. The headquarters night will be held on Thursdays. Regimental Sergt. Major John S. Adair, of the 12th N.Y., known as one of the best posted N.C.S. officers in the Guard, has been appointed department adjutant. Commander Wall is a member of Manhattan Camp, No. 6, U.S.W.V.

In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of July 2 was a story by Mrs. Henrietta Lee Coulling, wife of Major W. M. Coulling, U.S.A., entitled, "The Executive Ability of the Colonel's Wife," a romance of an Army post. It describes the apparent bringing about of the engagement and wedding of a handsome lieutenant—all lieutenants are handsome in the story books—and a motherless girl through the efforts of the colonel's wife, who never knew that long before she took a hand in the game Cupid had ensnared both young hearts. The story is told at a meeting of Army women at a post tea. There are touches showing real acquaintance with Army life, such as "Our colonel's wife is an estimable lady," declared Mrs. Ethelver, with the authority of a major's wife.

On Wednesday, July 5, at Reno, Nev., Mrs. Eugenie Le Grand Wadsworth (née Cameron) was granted an absolute decree of divorce from Lieut. Alexander Scamnell Wadsworth, U.S.N., aboard the U.S.S. Montgomery, now stationed at Newport, R.I. The decree was granted on the ground of non-support, and Mrs. Wadsworth was granted the sole custody of their three-year-old son, Cameron Wadsworth, who is at Reno with his mother and his grandmother, Mrs. Cameron. The couple were married at Manila, P.I., in 1907, where Mrs. Wadsworth was well known as the youngest of the Cameron sisters. Mrs. Wadsworth is still in the West, where, it is rumored, her marriage will shortly take place to a millionaire clubman prominent in New York and New Haven society.

Col. R. M. Thompson delivered the dedicatory address July 13 at London, England, at the unveiling at the Church of All Hallows, Barking, on Tower Hill, of the first monument to William Penn erected in England. The subscribers are nearly all Americans. Colonel Thompson is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, a former officer of the Navy, and was a colonel on the staff of a Governor of New Jersey, and is president of the Pennsylvania Society. Between thirty and forty of Penn's descendants were the guests of Colonel Thompson at a commemorative dinner at Stafford House in the evening by courtesy of the Duke of Sutherland. The company included Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Lord Mayor of London, Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Capps, U.S.N., and Mr. Curtis Guild, the new U.S. Ambassador to Russia.

Commodore M. L. Wood, U.S.N., retired, with his wife and daughter, will spend the summer at Saratoga Springs.

Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar, wife of Surgeon Dunbar, U.S.N., is spending the summer at Woodbury, near Orange, N.J.

A daughter, Elizabeth Dixon Turner, was born to the wife of Ensign W. W. Turner, U.S.N., at Charleston, S.C., July 6, 1911.

Dr. J. C. Boyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Boyd, with their daughter, Miss Alice Boyd, and Deaconess Carroll, sailed on July 12 for Europe, to remain until fall.

Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th U.S. Inf., who has been in charge of the construction of the Sparta (Wis.) range, has been detailed as military instructor at Cornell University.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Knabenshue, 12th U.S. Inf., on July 10, 1911, at the home of Mrs. Knabenshue's mother, Mrs. Hosea E. Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Guy W. Brown, wife of Capt. G. W. Brown, U.S.N., of the receivership Independence, entertained a number of her friends on board the Guardo at Mare Island, Cal., June 29.

Major Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps, will deliver an address on typhoid vaccination at the annual meeting of the Third District Branch of the Medical Association of New York at Kingston, N.Y.

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas and Miss Thomas, of Washington, D.C., wife and daughter of Admiral Thomas, U.S.N., are in San Francisco for a few weeks while the Pacific Fleet or part of it is in the bay.

Mrs. Mackall, wife of Lieut. S. T. Mackall, 18th Inf., and her mother, Mrs. Travis, wife of the late Major P. M. B. Travis, U.S.A., will leave Baltimore July 15, to join Lieutenant Mackall at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Mrs. Zeno E. Briggs, of Los Angeles, wife of Lieutenant Commander Briggs, U.S.N., and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, of Norfolk, Va., wife of Lieutenant Commander Douglas, are at the Victoria, San Francisco, Cal., during the visit of the cruisers to San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., and his sister-in-law, Miss Waller, and other members of his household have gone to Vineyard Haven, Mass., where they will remain until September. General Wilson, who was very ill about a month ago, has almost regained his usual good health.

Capt. F. B. Hennessy, 3d U.S. Field Art., who suffered a broken leg while playing in a polo match July 4 at San Antonio, Texas, is progressing toward recovery from his injuries, the surgeons say. Captain Hennessy, they said on July 9, will be on crutches in a fortnight, and ready for another polo contest two or three weeks later.

Capt. George C. Carmine, U.S.R.C.S., who has become well known to seafaring men of the North Atlantic while in command of the derelict destroyer Seneca, is to take command of the revenue cutter Apache on Chesapeake Bay. Capt. C. E. Johnston, now in command of the cutter Acushnet, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., will succeed to the command of the Seneca.

Rear Admiral W. P. Potter, U.S.N., who is spending two weeks in his old home town, Whitehall, N.Y., on Lake Champlain, was regularly adopted as a member of Admiral W. P. Potter Camp, No. 90, U.S.W.V., Thursday evening, July 6. At this meeting it was decided to hold a grand military ball and concert some time in October, at which time Admiral Potter will be the guest of honor.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., who arrived at San Antonio July 7 from Fort McIntosh for a conference with Brigadier General Duncan, says the San Antonio Express, was given a royal welcome at both Fort Sam Houston and the maneuver camp. Colonel Glenn says there is nothing new at all along the Rio Grande. Like the rest of the officers and men who have been doing duty along the frontier, Colonel Glenn, says the Express, looks like he had seen his share of the "war." His face is like unto that of a ranchman. "That's good for a soldier," he laughed.

Major James Herbert Spencer, U.S.A., retired, of San Gabriel, Cal., left for Boston, Mass., on July 10, to attend a meeting of his former comrades of the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Association, the forty-seventh reunion and the fiftieth anniversary of its departure for the front, 1861. Since the last reunion, in 1910, two comrades of the association, Lieut. Col. John W. Summerhayes, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. Gustave Magnitzky, U.S.A., retired, have passed away. Major Spencer will remain East until after the meeting of the G.A.R. at Rochester, N.Y., in August. His address will be, while in the East, Nantucket Island, Mass., via Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass.

"A caller on Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of the Coast Artillery," says a correspondent of the New York Tribune, "recently was amazed to see that officer making notes in shorthand with all the speed of an expert stenographer. A question brought the explanation that in making notes on lectures and in the conduct of his office General Weaver had found stenography such a help that he had carefully perfected himself in that form of notation. Furthermore, it was explained by one of the younger officers in the office of the Chief of the Coast Artillery, the General is an expert telegrapher, using both the Morse and the Mvcr systems. The latter, which includes no spaces in the formation of the letters of the alphabet, has now been adopted by the Coast Artillery and also for wigwagging in the Navy, although some operators still use the Morse code. General Weaver also enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest mathematicians in the Army, and it is said that geometry and trigonometry are such a pastime with him that he actually uses them to calculate directions and distances on the golf links, which may, however, be something of an exaggeration. Be that as it may, there is no man in the Coast Artillery who can compete with the General in working out mathematical problems, however fresh he may be from the Military Academy."

Harper's Weekly of July 8 publishes a spirited double page picture drawn by Sidney H. Riesenberz, entitled, "An Achievement of the Medal of Honor." The picture shows the then 2d Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d U.S. Cav. (now lieutenant colonel of Cavalry) on horseback, galloping from an Indian camp and shooting from his revolver at the redskins after he cut off their pony herd. The picture is based on the awarding of the medal of honor to him for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Sioux Indians, near Fallows Creek, Mont., April 1, 1880. By fearless self-exposure and dashing bravery he cut off the Indians' pony herd, thereby destroying their mobility. By an error Lieutenant Colonel Brett is referred to under the picture as "George M. Brett," instead of "Lloyd M. Brett."

Miss Honor M. Godfrey is at Revonah Park, Liberty, N.Y.

Rear Admiral Millard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson have arrived at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Baker and her two children are residing at 2264 Cathedral avenue, Washington, D.C.

The family of Major J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., is spending the summer at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hillman are spending a month at Watch Hill, R.I.

A daughter, Alice Severson, was born to the wife of Lieut. C. F. Severson, U.S. Inf., at Chicago, Ill., July 7.

Rear Admiral William B. Buehler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Buehler are registered at "The Homestead," Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. Sinclair, widow of the late General Sinclair, U.S.A., is among the recent arrivals at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. B. F. Tilley and Miss Edelin Tilley are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Coffmann at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Boyd and family sailed for Europe on July 12, to be gone until autumn.

Col. Egon A. Koerper, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Koerper are making a stay of several months at Augusta, Me.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schley, who have been at the "Traymore," Atlantic City, N.J., for over a month, will leave there on July 16.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., will be at Vineyard Haven, Mass., until September.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stevens are registered at the "Hotel Brighton," Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. William Dunlop Owens, wife of P.A. Surgeon Owens, U.S.N., and small son are now at Jamestown, R.I., for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Howard Brockway is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. B. Bradford, at their summer home, "Nevinscot Farm," near Turner, Me.

A daughter, Eleanor Mitchell Wright, was born to the wife of Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 2d U.S. Inf., at Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 23, 1911.

Mrs. Aleshire, wife of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and the Misses Aleshire are spending several months at their ranch near Parkman, Wyo.

Asst. Naval Constrs. Frank D. Hall, Ross P. Schlachbach and George S. Radford are taking their examination for promotion at the Washington Navy Yard.

Civil Engr. James W. G. Walker, U.S.N., has vacated his quarters at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., and has taken apartments at the Perry House.

Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., U.S.A., having reported to the commander-in-chief for duty with the Oregon National Guard, will take station at Portland.

Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., Mrs. Henderson and family have taken a house at Rogue Bluffs, Me., where they will remain until the latter part of August.

Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dunn and Miss Stella Dunn have arrived at Fort Totten, L.I., to spend the summer with Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, C.A.C., U.S.A.

Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marshall and their daughter, Miss Maitland Marshall, have arrived at Monterey, Pa., for a stay of several months.

Gunner Theodore Cramp Wester and Mrs. Wester, of 235 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., have been entertaining Mrs. William P. Harding, of Philadelphia, for two weeks.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., who recently returned to the United States after a very interesting trip abroad, is now located at Pomfret, Conn., for the summer.

The Paymaster General of the Navy and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie and their daughter, Mrs. Ledbetter, wife of Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter, U.S.N., are spending some time at Buena Vista Springs.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, and her daughter, Miss Marion Oliver, will spend several months at Murray Bay, Canada, where Mr. Oliver will join them later.

Mrs. S. C. Kellogg, widow of Colonel Kellogg, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Bradley, both of Washington, D.C., are spending the summer at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Mrs. Brumby, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., and two children left Norfolk, Va., July 2, for Provincetown, Mass. Lieutenant Commander Brumby is attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Miss Marjorie Smith, daughter of Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., who has been visiting at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., has joined her mother at Jamestown, R.I., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., has been spending the past few weeks at Narragansett Pier, R.I. She will go later to Baileys Island, Mass., for the remainder of the summer.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was a visitor at the state camp, near Peekskill, N.Y., July 13, and saw some of the target practice of the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, under Major David Wilson. Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck also visited the camp.

Mrs. Huntington Jackson, of Washington, D.C., will be the matron of honor at the wedding of Miss Audrey Sackett and Mr. Stewart Waller, which will take place at New London, Conn., on July 20. Mrs. Jackson was before her marriage Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N.

Mrs. Edie, wife of Lieut. Col. Guy L. Edie, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and two little daughters have been visiting Mrs. Wadhams, wife of Major Sanford H. Wadhams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for the past ten days. They will join Colonel Edie shortly and leave for Panama. After crossing the Isthmus they will sail up the West coast, leaving for the Philippines in October, where Colonel Edie will be stationed.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Naval Medical Society took place at the New York Naval Hospital on Wednesday evening, July 12, with Med. Insp. A. R. Wentworth, U.S.N., in the chair. A very excellent paper on "The Therapeutic and Protective Use of Typhoid Vaccination in the Navy" was read by P.A. Surg. M. W. Baker, U.S.N., and much interesting discussion followed, especially by some of the medical officers present who had recently been with the marines and ships at Guantanamo.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray have given up their Rhode Island avenue residence in Washington, D.C., and left this week for the north shore of Massachusetts for the remainder of the summer. They will go to San Francisco in the fall, where General Murray will be stationed. Much regret is felt over their departure from Washington, D.C., where they have spent the past three years and have a host of friends.

In speaking of the celebration of July 4 at Quinton, N.J., the Salem (N.J.) Sunbeam says: "The address in the afternoon by Dr. Charles MacDonald, U.S.A., of Fort Mott, on his Philippine experience, was alone worth a trip to Quinton to hear. Dr. MacDonald made his talk as interesting as it was instructive, in his characteristic manner, and he certainly pleased the large audience present from all parts of the county."

Lieut. Col. M. M. Patrick, U.S.N., on duty at Havana, Cuba, in connection with the wreck of the old U.S.S. Maine, stated on July 13, that a careful examination indicates that the hull from the stern to frame No. 51 on the starboard side is practically intact, while, on the port side it is broken off just forward of the after turret. Pipes have been laid to clean the mud out of the berth deck as soon as the water is lowered sufficiently.

The Federal Express, the night train from Washington to Boston over the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven and Hartford lines, was wrecked at West Bridgeport, Conn., on the N.Y., N.H. and H. Railroad, about 3:30 a.m. on July 11. Fourteen were killed at the time and about fifty other passengers injured, many probably fatally. The wreck was reported to be due to the fact that the engineer, who was among the killed, was endeavoring to make up time and ran over a cross-over switch at a speed of nearly sixty miles an hour where the regulations permitted a speed of only fifteen miles. The engine and five cars jumped a viaduct and fell twenty feet, four cars remaining on the viaduct. Among the passengers were Electrician Sergt. George S. Rogers, C.A.C., his wife and two children. Mrs. Rogers and her infant child were killed. Sergeant Rogers suffered from bruises and shock and was taken to the Bridgeport Hospital. The second child was uninjured. Sergeant Rogers has been stationed for several years at Fort Hunt, Va., near Washington, and, having been ordered to Fort Williams, Me., for station, was traveling with his wife and family. He had been ordered North for maneuvers, and, as an expert on electrical devices, was to have had charge of fire-control operations. Among passengers who were uninjured was Col. George Percy Hawes, who was on his way from Richmond, Va., to Boston, to visit his son, Capt. George Percy Hawes, jr., U.S.A., at Fort Warren. Another passenger was Mrs. James T. Royce, of Maury Apartments, Washington, D.C. Her husband is one of the oldest clerks in the Paymaster General's Office in the War Department. Her back was badly wrenched and her right wrist was broken, and she was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Among those killed was Mrs. Helena D. Walcott, the wife of Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS CELEBRATE.

Upon his installation as commander of the District of Columbia Spanish War Veterans, Capt. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., declared in a speech accepting the office that the Spanish War had wiped out all of the old jealousies and contentions between the Army and the Navy. He said that at the same time that the bitterness between the North and South disappeared the differences between the Army and Navy became a thing of the past. "Too often people who are looking for sensations," said Captain Knapp, "magnify little things which tend to give the impression that there is a jealousy between the Army and the Navy. Whatever may have been the feeling between the two Services, the Spanish War undoubtedly had the effect of bringing them close together, showing to the different members of both Services, both the rank and file, how each Service was dependent, on many occasions, upon the other. Not only officially, but personally, strong friendships have been formed between the Army and the Navy as the result of such service; and unquestionably to-day there exists not only a friendly feeling, but a thorough knowledge that it is the duty of both Services, having a common purpose, the defense of the flag, to stand close together and to act harmoniously."

Following the installation a smoker was held and the "boys" enjoyed a long period of relaxation and general hilarity. Past Department Commander Daniel W. Chisholm installed the officers, who are: Department commander, Capt. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., of H. W. Lawton Camp; senior vice-commander, James T. Greeley, of R. J. Harden Camp; junior vice-commander, William Exner, of J. J. Astor Camp; chaplain, John Mahoney, of R. J. Harden Camp; judge advocate, Judge Blount, of H. W. Lawton Camp; department surgeon, Dr. S. Clifford Cox, of H. W. Lawton Camp; inspector, S. Wilson, of Miles Camp; marshal, C. J. Wilson, of R. J. Harden Camp. Department Commander Knapp appointed Dr. J. M. Heller chief of staff, and J. L. Miller, adjutant. The camp fire was presided over by Dr. S. Clifford Cox.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Count Benoist d'Azy, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy in Washington, has a high regard for the military and naval preparedness of this country and does not believe any enemy would dare attack us. In the Philippines alone Count d'Azy finds the United States in a position of possible unpreparedness to meet the attack of any foreign foe. "To attack your harbor forts with warships would be utter folly," he said, "if we assume, as we must, that the guns are such as they are supposed to be. Owing to the tremendous coast line, landing spots for an invading force would be numerous perhaps, but the result of the landing of an army of invasion on American soil would be suicide for the invaders. The conquest of the United States could not be attained, in my opinion, by invasion. Any attempt at invasion could be repulsed by a fighting army, if required, of several millions of men."

If Count d'Azy will read the history of the United States he will find that a mere handful of British regulars in the War of 1812 were able to overrun the country and destroy the capital at Washington, although there were called into the service of the United States more than a quarter of a million of Volunteers. It must be remembered that there were no cities of large size in the country, and the enervating effect of congestion of population was unknown. If less than twenty thousand British soldiers could play havoc in the United

States against a force of several hundred thousand Volunteers, why is it to be supposed that an army of invasion to-day would simply invite suicide?

The Count should read Lea's "Valor of Ignorance," Congressman McLachlan's speech in Congress on our helplessness on the Pacific coast, and Col. Garland N. Whistler's address on Nov. 11, 1910, at Bellingham, Wash., on the dangers which beset the Pacific coast from landing parties. This speech of Colonel Whistler was referred to at some length in our issue of Nov. 26, 1910, page 256. One remark of his, especially, we would call to the attention of the French attaché. "If a single division of an enemy attacking the Pacific coast," said Colonel Whistler, "should make good a landing, it would march inland, occupy the mountain passes, and hold them indefinitely against an army from the East."

The magnitude of military operations in Europe is indicated by a display of field artillery given for the edification of the Grand Duke Mikhailovitch when he visited the Mally camp of the French army recently. Twenty-one batteries of field artillery and batteries of the 155-diameter guns passed at a trot in review before the Grand Duke. The placing of eighty-one field guns in line of battle greatly pleased the distinguished guest.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 6, 1911.

Appointments in the Army.

Major Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., to be professor of drawing at the U.S.M.A., to take effect Oct. 4, 1911, vice Prof. Charles W. Larned, who died June 19, 1911.

Cavalry Arm.

Squadron Sergt. Major Romney T. Jewell, 11th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from June 30, 1911.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: Thomas H. Watkins, La.; Garfield T. Longcope, Pa.; Charles A. Hull, Neb.; Edwin C. Henry, Neb.; Park W. Willis, Wash.; Mark Marshall, Mich.; Hermann J. Boldt, N.Y.; Marcus C. Terry, Jr., Cal.; Francis St. C. Kelly, Pa.; Arthur E. Lane, Wyo.; Will G. Merrill, Wis.; Almon F. Goff, at large; Howard W. Seager, Cal.; Lewis P. Bleazby, Cal.; Michael M. Waterhouse, N.Y.; Clark D. Tausig, Mo.; Louis Berth, Mich.; Horace R. Allen, Ind.; James F. Brasekey, Mich.; Reuben Peterson, Mich.; Lester L. Roos, N.Y.; Frank W. Dudley, James W. Smith and Elwin W. Ames, at large.

Nominations received by the Senate July 12, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., to be major June 26, 1911, vice Rivers, Cavalry, unassigned, detached from his proper command.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav., to be major June 29, 1911, vice Landis, 9th Cav., advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel.

First Lieut. Henry Gibbins, Cavalry, unassigned, to be captain June 29, 1911, vice Dade, 9th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 10th Cav., to be first lieutenant June 29, 1911, vice Pope, 10th Cav., detached from his proper command.

Second Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., to be first lieutenant June 26, 1911, vice Campbell, 11th Cav., detached from his proper command.

Second Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav., to be first lieutenant June 26, 1911, vice Pratt, 9th Cav., detached from his proper command.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Leonard C. Sparks, 6th Field Art., to be first lieutenant July 1, 1911, vice Seagrave, 4th Field Art., detailed in the Ordnance Department that date.

Second Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., to be first lieutenant July 1, 1911, vice Lund, 4th Field Art., detailed in Ordnance Department that date.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. John R. Lynch, 3d Field Art., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from Aug. 17, 1910.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Robert C. F. Gootz, 3d Cav., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from Aug. 17, 1910.

Advancement in Grade.

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, the officer herein named for advancement in grade in accordance with the rank he would have been entitled to hold had promotion been in line throughout his arm of service since the date of his entry into the arm to which he permanently belongs.

Cavalry Arm.

Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, 9th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from June 29, 1911.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations which were received by the Senate June 27, 1911, which appeared in our issue of July 1, page 1332, were confirmed by the Senate July 6, 1911.

S.O. JULY 13, 1911, W.D.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C., in S.O. 34, June 26, Coast Art. School, is extended one month.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted Major Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., will repair to Washington, about July 14, for purpose of conferring with Chief of Coast Artillery upon matters relating to Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty with Maneuver Division, San Antonio, and will return to his station at Washington.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. William T. Russell, C.E., president of examining board at Army Building, New York city, appointed June 22, at such time as they may be required by board for examination for promotion: Capt. Earl I. Brown, Amos A. Fries, James A. Woodruff and Lewis H. Rand; 1st Lieuts. Charles R. Pettis, William D. A. Anderson, John J. Kingman, Robert P. Howell, jr. Before complying with so much of this order as directs them to proceed to New York city, officers heretofore mentioned, with exception of Lieutenant Kingman, will report to C.O., Fort Myer, Va., for test in horsemanship.

Leave for three months, about Sept. 2, is granted 1st Lieut. Howard Priest, M.R.C.

First Lieut. Henry C. Michie, jr., M.C., is assigned to duty at Fort Missoula.

The following officers, Corps of Engineers, will report by letter, without delay, to Col. William T. Russell, C.E., president of examining board at Army Building, New York city, appointed June 22, for examination for promotion: Capt. William Kelly, 2d Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty. Physical examination and prescribed test in horsemanship will be conducted by such officers as may be designated by commanding general, Philippines Division.

Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, C.A.C., will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment.

First Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, jr., 12th Cav., detailed professor of Military Science and Tactics at College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1.

Promotion of 1st Lieut. George W. Cocheu, Coast Art. Corps, to captain, with rank from July 12, announced; assigned to 119th Company.

Following officers C.A.C. are relieved from assignment to company indicated after name and placed on unassigned list: Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, from 56th Company; Capt. Russell P. Reeder, from 124th Company.

Capt. Malcolm P. Andruss, Coast Art. Corps, upon relief from duty as inspector-instructor of Connecticut A.G., will rejoin his company at Fort Michie, N.Y.

First Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, Sept. 1. He is relieved present duties at Sparta, Wis., in time to comply with this order.

Leave granted Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., extended one month.

Following promotions of officers are announced, all with rank from June 15, 1911: Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., to major, to 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav., to captain, to 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 13th Cav., to captain, to 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav., to first lieutenant, to 13th Cav. Captain Nolan will join troop to which he may be assigned. Lieutenant Holderness will remain on duty with 6th Cavalry until further orders.

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Q.M., will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as assistant to chief Q.M. of Western Division, relieving Major Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M. Major Hampton will proceed to Presidio, for duty as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Charles A. Long, dental surgeon, will proceed to Philippines by transport leaving San Francisco about Aug. 5, for duty as witness before G.C.M. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Long will return to proper station.

Capt. John G. Workizer, C.A.C., upon expiration of present sick leave will rejoin proper station. He is relieved further treatment Walter Reed General Hospital.

Leave granted Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., extended one month.

Major Philip G. Wales, M.C., having been found disqualified for promotion on re-examination by board of medical officers, and such finding approved by President, his retirement from active service under requirement of an Act of Congress March 2, 1909, is announced. Major Wales will proceed to his home.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, granted Capt. William F. Clark, paymaster, 4th Cav., after completion of payments at Fort Riley on the muster to Aug. 31.

First Lieut. James J. O'Hara, 1st Cav., relieved from duty with 4th Cavalry about July 15, and will proceed to Fort Snelling for temporary duty. Upon completion will comply with orders heretofore issued.

Leave granted Capt. William E. Cole, C.A.C., extended to and including Aug. 31.

G.O. 85, JUNE 26, 1911, WAR DEPT.

The following instructions are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect July 1, 1911:

All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Eastern Division will be regarded as members of Co. G, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.

All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Central Division will be regarded as members of Co. B, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.

All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Western Division, except those on duty in connection with the operation of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, will be regarded as members of Co. M, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.

In order that the commanding officers of the companies named may have full information, for use in the preparation of muster rolls, regarding all changes in the status of the men of their companies who are on detached duty, the necessary instructions are given in the order.

G.O. 86, JUNE 27, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Because of typographical errors occurring in the table on the upper half of page 4, G.O. 67, W.D., May 26, 1911, so much of that table as relates to the prices of trousers is corrected to read as follows:

Trousers:	
Dress, 22-ounce.....do.	3.03
Dress, 16-ounce.....do.	1.50
Canvas, fatigue (brown) a.....do.	1.06
Denim, blue.....do.	.93

White duck (Hospital Corps, cooks and bakers).....do. 1.10
II. 1. Officers of the Army traveling, without troops, on Army transports, under orders entitling such officers to reimbursement for their subsistence, will sign the receipt roll mentioned in Par. 164, Army Transport Service Regulations, only for the period beginning with the first regular meal hour after the scheduled hour of sailing from a terminal port and ending at the time the passengers are put ashore.

2. Officers of the Army traveling, with troops, on Army transports, under competent orders, will sign the receipt roll referred to in the preceding paragraph for the period during which the troops are subsisted on board the transport.

3. All meals consumed in excess of the periods hereinbefore referred to will be paid by the officers concerned to the transport commissary in cash.

4. At intermediate ports where the time of arrival and departure is uncertain and the stop is short officers traveling under orders will be authorized to come aboard when they present themselves and will be entitled to the allowances from such time.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 88, JUNE 29, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 127, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

127. Rewards or expenses paid for apprehending a deserter, and the expenses incurred in transporting him from point of apprehension, delivery, or surrender to the station of his company or detachment, or to the place of his trial, including the cost of transportation of the guard, will be set against his pay upon conviction of desertion by a court-martial, or upon his restoration to duty without trial. A soldier convicted by a court-martial without leave will be charged with the expenses incurred in transporting him to the station of his company or detachment, or to the place of his trial, including the cost of transportation of the guard. The transportation and subsistence of witnesses will not be charged against a deserter.

II. Par. 1234, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1234. While sick in hospital, the ration of enlisted men, of applicants for enlistment, of military convicts will be commuted at the rate of 30 cents a ration, except that at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., commutation at the rate of 50 cents a ration, and at other general hospitals 40 cents a ration is authorized for enlisted patients therein; the ration of nurses of the Army Corps while on duty in hospital will be commuted at the rate of 40 cents a ration. The commutation herein referred to will be paid to the surgeon in charge by the post commissary or such officer of the Subsistence Department as may be designated.

III. Sec. 9, Par. 1237, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1237.

9. Towels, huck:

For use in the offices of regimental headquarters when adjuncts of post headquarters and in the offices of post and Artillery district staff officers, when the necessity for the issue is certified to by the commanding officer—

For each person whose employment therein is authorized, not to exceed two towels a year.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN UNIFORM, ETC.

G.O. 89, JUNE 29, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Officers detached from their regiments or corps under the provisions of Sec. 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, as extended by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901 (extra officers and unassigned officers), will continue during the period of their service away from their regiments to wear the insignia of their arms or corps without

the regimental numbers. Their saddle cloths will also be used without the regimental numbers.

Exceptions to the foregoing are as follows:

a. Officers of the General Staff Corps, majors of the Philippine Scouts, field officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry and other officers serving on detached duty for which insignia are prescribed in existing orders or regulations are not subject to the provisions of the rule above set forth.

b. Acting inspectors general detailed under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, will wear the insignia of the Inspector General's Department.

2. The Secretary of War has approved certain modifications in design of spurs, also of caps and service uniforms for officers and enlisted men and of dress and full dress uniforms for officers of the Quartermaster's Department. These changes will not be described in orders. The modified design of spurs will be set forth in detail in specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and the changes in the uniform will be set forth in detail in specifications to be furnished by the Quartermaster General to all quartermasters and to military tailors upon application. The changes for officers will go into effect on July 1, 1912, prior to which date articles of the present pattern may be worn.

3. Such articles of uniform for enlisted men as may become obsolete by these changes will be issued until the supply on hand is exhausted. The Quartermaster's Department, in purchasing articles to balance stock of sizes, will limit such purchases to such quantities only as will provide for the Army until July 1, 1912.

II. Commanding generals of territorial divisions are authorized to increase or decrease, without reference to the Service and existing law, the various allowances specified in Par. 1237, Army Regulations.

2. Whenever such action is taken the chief commissary of the division will be informed thereof and will submit a copy of the authority directly to the Commissary General. When issues are made under the increased or decreased allowances herein referred to, the issuing commissary will note on his return the letter of authority for the issue, but a copy of the authority will not be required with the return.

III. Under the provisions of Par. 223, Army Regulations, the post of Fort Crockett, Texas, is designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts so designated on pages 16 and 17, General Orders, No. 67, War Department, May 25, 1911.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 2, JULY 7, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. Under War Department instructions of July 5, 1911, the provisions of Par. 1542, Army Regulations, which require an officer to whom horse equipments have been issued to turn them in on promotion to field rank, are waived, in view of the probable changes in horse equipments that may be made as a result of the work of the Cavalry Equipment Board. Such officers will be allowed to retain their equipment and account for it as heretofore until such time as the new equipment is available for sale.

II. In compliance with instructions from the War Department, dated June 29 and July 6, 1911, the month's period of infantry exercises prescribed in G.O. 229, W.D., 1910, and the encampment prescribed in Par. 14, Coast Artillery Memorandum, No. 11, W.D., 1910, will be omitted during the present outdoor season for Coast Artillery companies that have been on duty in Texas.

By command of Major General Grant:

GEORGE ANDREWS, Colonel, Adjutant General.

G.O. 1, JULY 1, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. In compliance with the provisions of G.O. 74, W.D., June 6, 1911, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Division [1].

II. The following staff is announced:

Personal Staff—First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf.

Division Staff—Chief of staff, Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, G.S.; assistant, Major Edwin A. Root, G.S.

Adjutant general, Col. William A. Simpson, A.G.; inspector general, Lieut. Col. Charles G. May, A.G.

Major James B. Erwin, I.G.; Major Joseph T. Dickman, I.G.; Major Eli A. Helmick, I.G.

Judge advocate, Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A.; assistant, Major Beverly A. Read, J.A.

Chief quartermaster, Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G.; assistant, Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, deputy Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. William Brooke, Q.M.

Chief commissary, Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general; assistants, Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, deputy commissary general, purchasing commissary, Omaha, Neb.; Capt. Douglas Seale, commissary, purchasing commissary, St. Paul, Minn.; Capt. Joseph C. Casady, commissary, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and purchasing commissary, San Antonio, Texas; Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, purchasing commissary, Denver, Colo.

Chief surgeon, Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C.; assistant, Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C.; sanitary commissary, Capt. William B. Banister, M.C.; sanitary commissary, Capt. William B. Banister, M.C.; sanitary commissary, Capt. William B. Banister, M.C.

Chief engineer officer, Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E.

Chief ordnance officer, Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, O.D.

Commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; assistant, Major Samuel Hof, O.D.

Chief of field artillery, Col. Richard E. Thompson, S.C.

Inspector of Field Artillery, Col. Charles W. Foster, Field Artillery.

Inspector of small-arms practice, Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. (temporarily). [2]

R. D. POTS, Brigadier General, Commanding.

G.O. 1, JULY 1, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Pursuant to telegraphic order from the Secretary of War, dated Washington, June 28, 1911, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Western Division.

T. D. BLISS, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 2, JULY 1, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

I. Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, adjutant general, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant general of the division, with station in San Francisco.

II. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as coast defense officer of the division, with station in San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 3, JULY 1, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

This order amends G.O. 4, Headquarters Pacific Division, dated Feb. 21, 1907, establishing the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., so as to substitute the words "Western Division" for "Pacific Division."

G.O. 61, JULY 1, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

GEO. A. DODD, Colonel, 12th Cavalry.

G.O. 46, JUNE 30, 1911, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Dunning, A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, S.C., C.S.O. of the department, from duty as acting adjutant general.

G.O. 32, MAY 25, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Announces that Pars. 90 to 94 and 113 to 120, inclusive, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, and orders amendatory thereto, are rescinded, and publishes instructions relative to the theoretical instruction and the garrison and field training of the mobile Army.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, Gen. Staff, will proceed to Sparta, Wis., and Fort Sill, Okla., for purpose of witnessing field practice firing of light and heavy Field Artillery between July 15 and Aug. 7, 1911, and upon completion of this duty return to proper station. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Gen. Staff, will proceed to following places, in order named, for duty as observer at encampments of state militia: Watertown, S.D., July 9-12; Devils Lake, N.D., July 13-16; Camp Lakeview, Minn., July 17-20; Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 21-24; Camp Douglas, Wis., July 25-28. (July 7, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Guy Carleton, G.S., is extended one month. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty in the Maneuver Division, is granted Major Paul F. Straub, G.S. (July 11, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave for twenty-five days, about July 8, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, I.G., inspector general of the division. (July 1, C. Div.)

Major James H. Frier, I.G., having reported, is announced as assistant to the inspector general of the division, with station in San Francisco. (July 3, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, D.Q.M.G., assistant to the chief Q.M. of the division. (July 1, C. Div.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major William M. Coulling, Q.M. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, Q.M., is relieved further duty as Q.M. of Army transport Kilpatrick, and will proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., and assume charge of the Pittsburg Storage and Supply Depot, relieving Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, U.S.A., retired, of his temporary duty in charge of that depot. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major George G. Bailey, Q.M. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Q.M., will proceed at proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about Aug. 3, 1911, for Manila, for duty as depot Q.M. Nagasaki, Japan, relieving Capt. John L. Hiner, Q.M. (July 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Arvid Torngren, Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Alcatraz, Cal., to report to the commandant, U.S. Military Prison, Pacific Branch, for duty. (July 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson from duty in Manila, to Fort Mill, Corregidor Island, for duty (May 25, Phil. D.)

Capt. James D. Tilford, Q.M., is relieved as quartermaster of the transport Meade upon the completion of the duty assigned to him in Par. 10, S.O. 111, May 12, 1911, W.D., and will then repair to Washington, D.C., for duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. William B. Cochran, Q.M., now on temporary duty in office of Quartermaster General of the Army, will report in person to the Quartermaster General for duty in his office. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., as heretofore directed. (July 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, D.Q.M.G., upon completion of his duties in connection with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Chicago, as heretofore directed. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, Q.M., is relieved duty as quartermaster of the transport Sumner and will proceed to Portland, Me., for temporary duty, thence to Chicago for duty as assistant to chief Q.M. of Central Division. (July 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. David S. Starny, D.Q.M.G., will proceed to Front Royal, Va., on official business pertaining to the construction of the buildings at the remount depot at that place. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. John R. R. Hannay, Q.M. (Infantry), is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Q.M.G. for three months, upon his relief from detail in G.O. 12, W.D. (July 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Cameron (appointed July 6, 1911, from drum major, band, 2d Field Art.), now at Vancouver Barracks, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William C. Grindley, who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, at such time as will enable him to be sent to Schofield Barracks, H.T., on the transport to leave San Francisco Aug. 5, 1911. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. Brian H. Wells, Q.M.D., will proceed to Pine Camp, N.Y., for temporary duty. (July 10, E. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Norman Macleod, now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is assigned to duty at that post. (July 11, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, is relieved further duty as assistant to purchasing commissary, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume duties of purchasing commissary that place, relieving Capt. Frank C. Bolle, Q.M.

Upon the return of Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, D.C.G., to Omaha from leave Captain Kilian will report to that officer for duty as an assistant in the office of the purchasing commissary at Omaha. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave one month and ten days about July 15, 1911, is granted Major William H. Hart, commissary. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. William Elliott, commissary, relieved from duty as assistant to chief commissary, Western Division, San Francisco, about July 1, 1911, and will then proceed to St. Louis for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. George W. Arnold will be relieved from duty on the Army transport Kilpatrick, at such time as will enable him to be sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report Aug. 1, 1911, for duty during the national match at that place. When his services are no longer required at Camp Perry Sergeant Arnold will be sent to Omaha for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

When the services of Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles J. Downey are no longer required on the Army transport Sumner he will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards upon arrival at recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippines, will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph C. Taylor, upon arrival at Fort McDowell, from Hawaii, will report to C.O., the Presidio of San Francisco, to take a course of instruction in School for Bakers and Cooks, that post. (July 10, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Edward Ross, upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 7, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Peter Peterson will proceed to Camp Sequoia, Cal., for duty. (July 5, W. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., having completed duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to his proper station upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him. (July 10, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry D. Beery, M.C., will be relieved from duty with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, about July 24, 1911, and will then return to former station, Fort Benjamin Harrison. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month, after his arrival at Fort Benjamin Harrison, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry R. Beery, M.C. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month to 1st Lieut. Arthur O. Davis, M.C., upon his arrival at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. George W. Cook, M.C., upon his return to Fort Douglas, Utah. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 5, S.O. 136, June 12, 1911, W.D., to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Gentry, M.C., hereby relieved. (July 8, W.D.)

Par. 66, S.O. 152, June 30, 1911, W.D., relating to Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., is revoked. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., is detailed for the service assigned Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., in Par. 2, S.O. 2, e.s., these headquarters, vice the latter officer, who is hereby relieved. Upon completion of this duty, Captain Miller will return to station. (July 6, E. Div.)

Capt. Henry L. Brown, M.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., is granted leave for twenty-one days, about July 1, 1911. (June 27, D.G.)

First Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, M.C., now at San Antonio, Texas, will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of Texas, for temporary duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin W. Rich, M.C., will perform the duties of attending surgeon at these headquarters, in addition to his other duties. (July 5, W. Div.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 1, W. Div.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., will proceed to Fort Huron, Mich., about Aug. 9, 1911, for consultation with the adjutant general of the state of Michigan, for the purpose of the reorganization of the Medical Corps and enlisted personnel of the sanitary troops of that state. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, upon his relief from temporary duty at Fort McPherson, G.A., is granted 1st Lieut. Taylor E. Darby, M.C. (July 11, W.D.)

Major Matthew A. De Laney, M.C., will report to Surgeon

General of the Army for duty as attending surgeon in Washington, D.C. (July 11, W.D.)

Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., relieved from his present duties, upon his assumption of the duties of adviser to the Governor of Porto Rico. (July 12, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Luther R. Pount, M.R.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for temporary duty. (July 6, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Boehs, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for temporary duty during absence of Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., and upon completion of this duty return to station. (July 6, E. Div.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, upon arrival of 15th Infantry and will then return to his proper station, Fort Lawton, Wash. (July 15, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. George I. Guncel is granted leave for one month. (June 26, D.G.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Hugh R. MacCleery, H.C., now at 48 Davis Place, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is relieved from further duty in the Department of California and on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (July 10, W.D.)

Sergt. Frank A. Dagit, H.C., West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Angus C. McCrea, H.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to College Park, Md., with Signal Corps Detachment Camp, for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James A. Scull, H.C., now at Rochester, Ind., will be sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Neils J. Bjork and Percy Tanner, H.C. (July 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Louis J. Pollard, H.C., when his services are no longer required in the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and on first available transport to Manila for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major William G. Gambrell, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to temporary duty and station at Omaha, Neb. (June 29, D. Mo.)

Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, paymaster, will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., and report to C.O., Artillery District of Baltimore, for duty on his staff during joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district July 15 to 24, 1911. (July 8, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Webster Vinson, D.P.G., is extended one month. (July 12, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Orders, Dept. of Lakes, June 30, 1911, detailing Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., as inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia of the States of Ohio and Michigan revoked. (July 3, C. Div.)

Major Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., report in person not later than Aug. 22, 1911, for duty. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. John R. Slattery, C.E. (July 6, W.D.)

First Sergt. William F. Lusk, Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Rose, C.E., from duty at Washington Bks., D.C., about Aug. 1, 1911, to Chattanooga, Tenn., and take station. (July 12, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Frederick W. Foeller (appointed July 6, 1911, from squadron sergeant major, 13th Cavalry), now at Fort Kas., will report to C.O., that post, for temporary duty. (July 12, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, is assigned as inspector and instructor of the 1st Co., Signal Corps, Militia of Connecticut, at Niantic, Conn., July 17-22, 1911. (July 7, E. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Ralph C. Vrooman, S.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., will be sent to Fort Omaha, for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, S.C., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty in connection with settlement of quartermaster, commissary, and Signal Corps property accountability of Co. D, Signal Corps, and upon completion return to proper station. (July 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. William N. Haskell, S.C., will report by letter to the commanding general, Central Division, for duty as inspector-instructor of the Signal Corps, Illinois N.G., Aug. 5 to 12, 1911. (July 7, W.D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Signal Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven after arrival at San Francisco, will repair to and report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D.C., for duty in his office.

Capt. William Mitchell is relieved duty in Philippines Division and will proceed not later than Aug. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. William S. Barriger, S.C., Atlanta, Ga., having reported, is assigned to duty pertaining to the fire-control installations of the Signal Corps. (July 6, E. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician John T. McAniff, S.C., now at Fort Wood, N.Y., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to C.O. of that post for duty. (July 10, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward E. Merrill, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Sheridan, to relieve Sergt. George Scott, S.C., who will be sent to Fort Omaha, for duty. (July 10, W.D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, S.C., is relieved duties with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, and will report in person to the chief, Division of Militia Affairs, Office of the Chief of Staff, War Department, for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of 1st Company, Signal Corps, Militia of Connecticut, at Niantic, Conn., July 17-22. (July 7, E. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician Frank E. Peters, now with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, will be discharged from the Army by his commanding officer by purchase. (July 11, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Second Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., now at Yuma, Ariz., will proceed to Camp Sequoia, Cal., for duty. (July 3, W. Div.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Sergt. William Hanifan, Troop E, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 10, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

On account of the illness of Capt. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., he is relieved from duty as quartermaster. (June 25, Ft. Sam Houston.)

Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., upon his own application after more than forty years' service, is retired from active service, to take effect Aug. 10, 1911. He will proceed to his home. (July 6, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEVER.

First Lieut. Orville N. Tyler is assigned to Troop F, 4th Cav. (June 27, 4th Cav.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave for one month, about July 15, is granted Capt. Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (July 5, W. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Sergt. Edward W. Galbraith, Troop C, 8th Cav., upon

the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 10, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to join regiment. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for two months, upon relief from treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, is granted 1st Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav. (July 12, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE A. DODD.

Leave for one month and fourteen days, effective July 2, is granted Capt. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 12th Cav., Fort Apache. (July 1, W. Div.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 13th Cav., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 22, 1911, for duty at the Academy. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about July 27, 1911, W.D., is amended so as to relieve Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav., from duty in Washington, to take effect July 31, 1911, instead of June 30, 1911. (July 6, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th Cav. (July 11, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. R. J. RUMBUGH.

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 5, is granted Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 1, W. Div.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 3d F.A., is transferred from Battery A to Battery D of that regiment, and upon expiration of his present leave will join battery to which transferred at Fort Myer, Va. (July 8, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave from the date of his relief from temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Aug. 15, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for three months, upon the arrival of his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is granted Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, 4th F.A. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Gilmer, 4th F.A., to take effect after the target practice of his regiment. (July 11, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

Under exceptional circumstances leave for ten days, about July 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th Field Art. (June 28, D.T.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

First Lieut. Ralph M. Pennell, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as secretary of the School of Fire for Field Artillery. (July 10, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Moultrie via Charleston, S.C., about July 11, 1911, for inspecting the Coast Artillery Militia of South Carolina. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 12, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (June 28, D. Columbia.)

Orders June 24, 1911, directing Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Tobias L. File, C.A.C., to be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., amended to authorize him to delay ten days en route for his own convenience. (July 7, W.D.)

The name of Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C. (major, Phil. Scouts), removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., to take effect Aug. 14, 1911. (July 7, W.D.)

Major Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. Major Buckley will report for temporary duty in office of P.M.G., Washington, D.C., and will take transport to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1911, for Philippines, and upon arrival at Manila will report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. John G. Hotz, C.A.C., is relieved duty on general recruiting service. He is assigned to 163d Co., C.A.C., July 8, 1911, and will join that company at Fort Barrancas, Fla. The name of Lieutenant Hotz is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., to take effect July 7, 1911. (July 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Allison B. Deans, jr., C.A.C., is detailed for duty on general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., recruit depot for duty. The name of Lieutenant Deans is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., to take effect July 8, 1911. (July 7, W.D.)

The following officers of Coast Artillery Corps will report on Aug. 28, 1911, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the advanced course at that school: Capt. William E. Cole, Francis N. Cooke, William H. Monroe, Harry C. Barnes, Albert L. Rhoades, Ralph E. Herring, John E. Munroe, 1st Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, Thomas A. Clark, Alexander J. Stuart. (July 8, W.D.)

So much of Par. 37, S.O. 145, June 22, 1911, W.D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Charles T. Richardson, C.A.C., to 15th Company and directs him to join that company is revoked. Lieutenant Richardson is placed on unassigned list and will report to C.O. Artillery District of Pensacola, for duty on his staff. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about July 5, 1911, is granted Capt. William E. Cole, C.A.C. (July 4, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Offense Hope, C.A.C. (July 4, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month, about July 6, 1911, is granted Capt. John E. Munroe, C.A.C. (July 5, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month, about July 6, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C. (July 5, C.A.S.)

Leave for one month, about July 12, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C. (July 5, C.A.S.)

Major Edmund H. Blake, C.A.C., Fort Dade, Fla., is granted leave for one month, about July 2, 1911. (July 26, D.G.)

Each of the following officers, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at the post specified after his name: 1st Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C.; 1st Lieut. John W. McKie, C.A.C., Fort Dade, Fla. (July 7, W.D.)

The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., is extended twenty-four days. (July 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick Hanna, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La., is granted leave for one month and ten days, about July 25, 1911. (June 27, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Charles T. Richardson, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted leave for fifteen days, about July 2, 1911.

Master Gun. John R. Leister, C.A.C., Fort Adams, will be sent Aug. 23, 1911, to Fort McDowell, and thence to Manila on transport to leave San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1911, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (July 6, W.D.)

Master Gun. John E. Brown, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will be sent to Fort McDowell, on the transport to leave Manila Oct. 15, 1911. Thence to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

The following enlisted men, C.A.C., will be sent July 20, 1911, to the stations indicated, for duty: Master Gun. Edward E. Feebley, Fort Howard, Md., to Fort Williams, Me.; Master Gun. Edward C. Kuhn, Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Washington, Md.; Master Gun. George J. Crosby, Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Howard, Md. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, C.A.C., about Oct. 1, 1911. (July 11, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry C. Merriam, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (July 11, W.D.)

Master Gun. Norman W. Resler, C.A.C., (appointed July 10, 1911, from sergeant, 103d Company, C.A.C.), now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent not later than Aug. 1, 1911, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery Corps is

relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name, and will report in person to C.O., Artillery District of the Potomac, for assignment to duty on his staff: Second Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, jr., 118th Co., 2d Lieut. George L. Van Dusen, 143d Co. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave fifteen days, about July 15, 1911, is granted Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 5, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Sheild, jr., C.A.C. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. James H. Cunningham, C.A.C. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor with the Militia of the Coast Artillery Reserves in the Department of the East, to take effect Aug. 11, 1911, station at Bridgeport, Conn. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. Malcolm P. Andruss, C.A.C., is relieved duty as inspector-instructor with Organized Militia of Coast Artillery Reserves in the Department of the East, Aug. 11, 1911. (July 12, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Aiden Trotter from 136th to 137th Company; Capt. James P. Robinson from 137th to 136th Company. Each of the officers named will join the company to which he is transferred. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave about July 14, 1911, to and including Aug. 31, 1911, is granted Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. (July 10, C.A.C.)

Leave for fifteen days, about July 12, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C. (July 11, C.A.C.)

Leave from July 11, 1911, to and including Aug. 31, 1911, is granted Major Frank W. Coe, C.A.C. (July 11, C.A.C.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

The following officers are designated as instructors at the camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, Militia of Oregon, at Clackamas, Ore., July 10 to July 15, 1911: 1st Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, James A. Ulio and Walter E. Pridgen, 1st Inf. (June 30, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf., is relieved from field inspection of 1st Infantry of Virginia, at Culpeper, Va., July 23-30, 1911, and is detailed as inspector and instructor for the Massachusetts encampment of Essex and Middlesex counties, July 23-30, 1911. (July 7, E. Div.)

Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf., is relieved of so much of duty assigned him by Par. 1, S.O. 140, D.E., June 23, 1911, as relates to the field inspection of the 1st Infantry of Virginia, July 23-30, 1911, and is detailed as inspector and instructor for the Massachusetts encampment of Essex and Middlesex counties, July 23-30, 1911. (July 7, E. Div.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave for ten days granted Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., is extended one month and ten days. (July 8, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., is granted 1st Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf. (July 7, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., about Aug. 15, 1911. (May 24, Phil. D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf., upon his relief from duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. John S. Upham, 3d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md. (July 11, W.D.)

Sergt. Paul A. Huguenin, band, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 12, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. LASSITER.

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 5, 1911, is granted Capt. Samuel W. Noyes, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (July 1, D. Mo.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, effective about July 15, 1911, is granted Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, 5th Inf. (July 8, E. Div.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, effective about July 15, 1911, is granted Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, 5th Inf. (July 8, E. Div.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

First Lieut. Herman Glade, 6th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty at the Academy. (July 12, W.D.)

First Sergt. Nicholas Doyle, Co. H, 6th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 10, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave for three months, on account of exceptional circumstances, is granted 1st Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, jr., 7th Inf., with permission to visit United States, to leave division about June 15, 1911. (May 26, Phil. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Second Lieut. John C. Walker, jr., 8th Inf., is relieved duty at San Antonio, Texas, and will join his company. (July 8, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Parker Hitt, 10th Inf. (July 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., is detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps and will proceed to College Park, Md., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, after arrival of his regiment at its station, is granted Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, 11th Inf. (July 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Odionne H. Sampson, 11th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 28th Infantry. He will join company to which he may be assigned. (July 10, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective about May 26, 1911, is granted Capt. Walter B. McCaskey,

Sergt. Anthony Klemann, Co. K, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 11, W.D.)

Sergt. William J. McCord, Co. I, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 12, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., is appointed Q.M., relieving Capt. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., to take effect June 30, (June 25, Ft. Sam Houston.)

First Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., will report to the C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to appointment as post quartermaster. He will stand relieved from duty at these headquarters to date June 30, as chief signal officer and as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department. (June 26, D.T.)

First Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., will stand relieved from duty at chief signal officer and as assistant to the chief and depot Q.M., Base and Line of Communications, to date June 30, 1911, and Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is appointed chief signal officer, Base and Line of Communications, to date June 30, 1911. (June 26, Maneuver Division.)

Leave to Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 22d Inf., upon his relief from duty, at the U.S.M.A., for a period not to exceed three months. (July 10, W.D.)

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (July 10, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

The leave granted Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., is extended ten days. (June 29, D.T.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

First Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of the 1st Infantry, Militia of Virginia, at Culpeper, Va., July 23-30, 1911. (July 7, E. Div.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, 24th Inf., about Aug. 28, 1911. (July 6, W.D.)

First Sergt. James Grimes, Co. M, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 11, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor 1st Infantry, Militia of Virginia, at Culpeper, Va., July 23-30, 1911. (July 7, E. Div.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

The following officers are designated as instructors at the camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia of Washington, at Fort George Wright, Wash., July 10 to July 15, 1911: Capt. William S. Sinclair, 1st Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, 2d Lieut. John B. Corby, and 2d Lieut. Evan E. Lewis, 25th Inf. (June 30, D. Columbia.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Second Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., will proceed, about July 15, 1911, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty, thence to Fort Leavenworth, as heretofore directed. (July 7, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Paul C. Potter, 28th Inf., is extended ten days. (July 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about July 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, 28th Inf. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about July 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. George T. Everett, 28th Inf. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his promotion to the grade of captain, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf. (July 11, W.D.)

Major Joseph D. Leitch, 28th Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Keleher, 29th Inf. (July 5, E. Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: Capt. Junius I. Boyle from the 45th to 42d Co., Arch Deubery from the 42d to 45th Co. Captain Boyle will join his company. (May 25, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Raymond, Phil. Scouts, transferred from the 48th Co. to unassigned, 4th Battalion, a view to appointment as Q.M. and commissary of that battalion. (May 25, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Frank L. Hoerner, Phil. Scouts (recently appointed), is assigned to the 48th Co. and will proceed to station of company for duty. (May 25, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Codori, Phil. Scouts (recently promoted from second lieutenant, Phil. Scouts), is assigned to the 27th Co. (May 18, Phil. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William G. Muldoon, Phil. Scouts, is extended one month. (July 7, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: 1st Lieut. Taylor A. Nichols from the 11th Battalion to the 5th Battalion; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Crawford from the 13th Company to the 11th Battalion. (May 19, Phil. D.)

CAVALRY.—UNASSIGNED.

Col. Noel S. Bishop, Cav., unassigned, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to Fort Riley, Kas. (July 10, W.D.)

Col. Noel S. Bishop, Cavalry, unassigned, will proceed to Manila on transport leaving San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1911, and upon arrival at Manila report to commanding general, Philippine Division, for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.—UNASSIGNED.

Col. Charles W. Foster, Field Art., having reported, is assigned to duty as inspector of Field Artillery in the Regular Army and of the Militia in the Central Division. (July 1, C. Div.)

Leave to and including July 31, 1911, is granted Capt. Walter V. Cotechet, Field Art., unassigned. (July 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Field Artillery, unassigned, is assigned to 1st Field Artillery. He will remain at his present station and comply with orders heretofore issued. (July 12, W.D.)

INFANTRY.—UNASSIGNED.

Leave for seven days, about July 12, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. George K. Wilson, Inf., recruiting officer. (July 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gad Morgan, Infantry, upon expiration of the leave heretofore granted him, will report to C.O., Fort Leavenworth, for duty pending arrival of 7th Infantry at that post, when he will join that regiment. (July 11, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, Infantry, unassigned. (July 12, W.D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., 6th Inf., Columbus, Ohio, will proceed about July 21, 1911, to Chicago for the purpose of acting as inspector-instructor of the 5th Ohio Infantry at the maneuver camp at that place, thence accompany that regiment to Camp Perry. (June 30, D. Lakes.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to the camps of the Militia specified after his name for duty as inspector-instructor:

Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., Camp Perry, Ohio, July 8 to 15, 1911; Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, Inf. (attached to 26th Infantry), Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17 to 26, 1911.

Major Charles H. Muir, 23d Inf., Chicago, Ill., July 29 to Aug. 5, 1911.

Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th Inf., Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18, 1911.

Capt. Harrison J. Price, Inf., unassigned, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17 to 26, 1911.

Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18, 1911.

Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5 to 19, 1911.

Capt. Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17 to 26, 1911.

Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C., Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18, 1911.

Capt. Lindsey P. Rucker, 26th Inf., Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18, 1911.

Capt. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., Dixon, Ill., Aug. 12 to 26, 1911.

First Lieut. George C. Lewis, 26th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17 to 26, 1911; Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18, 1911.

Second Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., Camp Douglas, Wis., July 22 to 28, 1911. (June 30, D. Lakes.)

Major William P. Pence, C.A.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed, at proper time, to the Artillery districts named for duty as observer of Coast Artillery Reserves, Militia of the states named, during coast defense exercises: Ninth Coast Art. District, New York: Artillery District of Portland, July 5-8, 1911. Coast Art. Reserves, Rhode Island: Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, July 10-13, 1911. Coast Art. Reserves, Massachusetts: Artillery District of Boston, July 14-18, 1911. Coast Art. Reserves, Maine: Artillery District of Portland, July 19-22, 1911. Coast Art. Reserves, Connecticut: Artillery District of New London, July 24-29, 1911. (July 3, E. Div.)

Capt. William B. Davis, M.C., is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of the sanitary troops of the Militia of Second Virginia during the annual state encampments, as follows: Camp Kanawha, July 7-11; Camp Dawson, July 12-20; Camp Kanawha, July 21-24; Camp Baker, July 25-28; Camp Dawson, July 29-Aug. 4. (July 3, E. Div.)

Each of the following officers will proceed, at the proper time, to the camps of the Militia specified after his name, for duty as inspector and instructor of Militia:

Major Edward L. Munson, M.C., Niantic, Conn., July 17-22, 1911.

Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 8-15, 1911.

Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C., Frederick, Md., July 13-22, 1911.

Major Francis E. Lacey, jr., Inf., Niantic, Conn., July 10-22, 1911.

Major Robert Alexander, Inf., Frederick, Md., July 13-22, 1911.

Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art., Peekskill, N.Y., July 7-16, 1911.

Capt. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf., Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 8-15, 1911.

Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., 6th Field Art., Essex and Middlesex counties, Mass., July 23-30, 1911; Guilford and Branford, Conn., Aug. 7-12, 1911.

Capt. Allie W. Williams, M.C., Niantic, Conn., July 10-15, 1911.

Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., Basic City, Va., July 17-23, 1911.

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., 5th Field Art., Taylors Crossing, near Glenn Allen, Va., Aug. 12-19, 1911.

First Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., Basic City, Va., July 17-23, 1911.

Capt. Lieut. Delham D. Glassford, 2d Field Art., Quonset Point, R.I., July 23-30, 1911.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th Field Art., Selinsgrove, Pa., July 22-29, 1911.

Second Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf., Camp Baker, W.Va., July 19-23, 1911.

Second Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., 3d Field Art., Peekskill, N.Y., July 7-16; Indiana, Pa., July 22-29; Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 5-12, 1911. (July 3, E. Div.)

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

G.O. 14, JULY 4, 1911.

Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Pursuant to Par. 34, G.O. 143, W.D., July 26, 1910, the following lists, arranged alphabetically, are published: Regular Class, Coast Artillery School, 1911.

Honor Graduates.

First Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, Capt. William E. Cole, 1st Lieut. Albert C. Edger, Capt. Albert E. Stuart, 1st Lieut. L. Rhoades, 1st Lieut. A. J. Stuart, all Coast Art. Corps.

Distinguished Graduate.

First Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps.

Graduates.

First Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, Capt. Earl Biscoe, Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, 1st Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, 1st Lieut. Capt. J. F. Farwell, Capt. William Foras, 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, 1st Lieut. John C. Henderson, 1st Lieut. Howard K. Loughry, 1st Lieut. William R. McCleary, 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, 1st Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., Capt. Edward D. Powers, 1st Lieut. John S. Pratt, Capt. Charles B. Ross, 1st Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, 1st Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, 1st Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, all Coast Artillery Corps.

DUTY AT NATIONAL MATCHES.

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report not later than Aug. 12, 1911, for duty as range officers: Major Edmund L. Butts, 25th Inf.; Capt. George B. Fritchard, jr., 5th Cav.; Capt. Lechlin W. Caffery, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf.; Creed F. Cox, Cavalry, unassigned; Thomas T. Duke, Infantry, unassigned; Charles F. Severson, Infantry, unassigned; Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf.; Erle M. Wilson, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert P. Harbold, 25th Inf.; George W. Edgerly, 2d Inf., and William S. Weeks, 4th Inf. (July 12, W.D.)

PROMOTIONS, ASSIGNMENTS, ETC.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

First Lieut. Nelson E. Margetta, 1st F.A., to captain, rank May 26, 1911, to 2d F.A.; 1st Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d F.A., to captain, rank June 7, 1911, to 4th F.A.; 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Rumbough, 6th F.A., to first lieutenant, rank June 7, 1911, to 6th F.A.; 2d Lieut. William McCleave, 4th F.A., to first lieutenant, rank June 13, 1911, to 4th F.A.; 2d Lieut. Allan C. McBride, 4th F.A., to first lieutenant, rank June 20, 1911, 4th F.A.; 2d Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 3d F.A., to first lieutenant, rank June 22, 1911, to 3d F.A.

Captain Margetta will be assigned by his regimental commander to a battery now serving in the Philippine Division and will join that battery.

Captain Davis will remain on duty with that portion of the 2d Field Artillery now serving in the Philippine Division.

Lieutenants Rumbough, McCleave, McBride and Brabson will be assigned to batteries by their respective regimental commanders and will join the batteries to which assigned. (July 12, W.D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Major John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, rank June 7, 1911; Major William H. Sage, 11th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, rank June 13, 1911, to 30th Inf.; Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf., to major, rank June 6, 1911, to 25th Inf.; Capt. Edmund L. Butts, unassigned, to major, rank June 7, 1911, to 25th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Hunt, unassigned, to major, rank June 13, 1911, to 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 11, 1911, to 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, 15th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 11, 1911, to 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 11, 1911, to 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 2d Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 11, 1911, to 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 11, 1911, to 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William W. Harris, jr., 30th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 11, 1911, to 30th Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Sage, upon his arrival in the United States, will join regiment to which assigned.

Major Caldwell will be assigned to a battalion and station by his regimental commander and will join station to which assigned.

Majors Butts and Hunt will be assigned to battalions by their respective regimental commanders.

Lieutenants Pickering, McClure, Conry, Wright and Harris will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Lieutenant Scott will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join that company. (July 12, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Kirby Walker from 7th Cavalry to 14th Cavalry; Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey from 14th Cavalry to 7th Cavalry. Each of the officers named will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Upon expiration of his present leave Captain Commiskey will join regiment to which transferred. (July 8, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Cushman Hartwell, transferred from the 1911, with rank from Feb. 11, 1911, is assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join that troop. (July 8, W.D.)

GENERAL QUARTY-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on infantry arm (22d Infantry) to the Cavalry arm on June 24, July 11, 1911. Detail: Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, Major Edmund Wittenmeyer, Capt. James T. Moore, adjutant,

Charles F. Crain, commissary, all 27th Inf.; Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav.; Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, Ralph B. Parrott, Thaddeus B. Seigle, 1st Lieut. Harry E. Constock, LaVerne L. Gregg, John McE. Pruyn, Manfred Lanza, Augustine A. Hofmann, all 27th Inf.; Capt. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., judge advocate. (July 3, C. Div.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., July 18, 1911. Detail for the court, Col. Robert K. Bailey, 29th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C.; Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C.; Major Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C.; Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf.; Henry C. Smither, 15th Cav.; Stephen H. Gould, C.A.C.; Richard H. Williams, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert P. Tate, 15th Cav.; Capt. Jacob M. Coward, C.A.C., judge advocate. (July 7, D.E.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, having been nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having consented on July 6, 1911, to his advancement, is placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain, from June 17, 1911. (July 10, W.D.)

Capt. Edward N. Macon, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I., to take effect Aug. 15, 1911. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. Edward N. Macon, retired, is relieved from duty at the Fort Union Military Academy, Fort Union, Va., Aug. 14, 1911. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel C. Anglum, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at De La Salle Institute, New York city, to take effect Oct. 1, 1911. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel F. Anglum, U.S.A., retired, is relieved duty at De La Salle Institute, New York city, to take effect Sept. 30, 1911. (July 11, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major Eugene R. Whitmore, M.C.; Capt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, C.A.C.; Capt. John A. Berry, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Sydney S. Winslow, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Barrancas, for the physical and moral examination of Sergt. Douglas B. Netherwood, 20th Co., C.A.C., a candidate for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (June 27, D.G.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C.; Major Francis M. C. Usher, M.C.; Capt. Roy B. Harper, 1st Lieut. William R. Taylor and Matt C. Bristol, all 3d Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 1, 1911, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commission in Volunteer forces. (July 11, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Master Gun. Norman W. Pinney, U.S.M.A. Detachment of Field Artillery, is relieved duty at Coast Artillery School, and will proceed to his proper station, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 5, C.A.S.)

The following officers having reported in person this day, will assume their appropriate duties on the staff of the division commander: Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G.; Col. William A. Simpson, A.G.; Col. Edward E. Dravo, A.O.G.; Col. Richard E. Thompson, M.C.; Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C.; Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A.; Lieut. Col. George S. Cline, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, I.G.; Lieut. Col. William B. Eanister, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, D.Q.M.G.; Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster; Major Joseph T. Dickman, I.G.; Major Edward A. Root, G.S.; Capt. William Brooks, Q.M. (July 1, C. Div.)

Sergt. Charles Blight, general service, Infantry, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 10, W.D.)

First Lieut. Eugene J. Ely and 2d Lieut. William C. Christy, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. William G. Ball and 1st Lieut. DeWitt W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T., having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, will proceed from their present station to Honolulu in time to take the transport leaving that port about July 5, 1911. (July 1, W. Div.)

The names of Capt. Walter B. Elliott, 23d Inf., and Capt. Olive H. Decker, 25th Inf., are placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 84, March 11, 1911, W.D., vice Capt. Edmund L. Butts and Henry J. Hunt, Infantry, unassigned, promoted to majors. (July 12, W.D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:		Leave	Due at	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport.	Leave	Manila	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	at	Manila.
Buford	June 5	about	about	about	about	about	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 27	July 27	July 3	July 3	12
Logan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	14
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	Oct. 2	Oct. 2	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	14
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 3	12
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1, '12	Jan. 1, '12	Jan. 1, '12	14

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave Manila.	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14	2
Buford	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	2
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	2
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	2
Thomas	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	2
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	2
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, '12	2

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL S. SUMNER, U.S.A., President.
This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$2.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Major S. E. SMILEY, Star Building, Washington, D.C.

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The Senate on July 7 passed the Urgent Deficiency bill (H.R. 12109) with its provision of \$5,000 for a chapel at Fort Sam Houston, \$150,000 for improvements at Fort Mason, Cal., and amending the provision of the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1911, relating to clerks at yards and stations, to read: "Clerks to paymasters at yards and stations, general storekeepers ashore and receivingships and other vessels; two clerks to general inspectors of the Pay Corps; one clerk to pay officer in charge of deserters' rolls; not exceeding ten clerks to accounting officers at yards and stations; and not exceeding ten clerks to general storekeepers afloat."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1911.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING AND PROPOSING.

Military legislation for this session will depend largely upon the condition of the weather in Washington during the next two weeks. On July 15 the filibusters in the Senate showed unmistakable evidence of weakening. During the week previous to that date it was with great physical effort that the insurgent Republicans, who are fighting the Administration reciprocity were able to deliver their schedule speeches. Several of them who had planned to take up two or three days of Senate's time were forced to give up the floor after two or three hours' sweltering in addressing almost an empty chamber. As a result a vote on several amendments proposed by the insurgents was obtained at least two weeks before they were expected. At the present rate of progress Congress should adjourn about the first of August. It is true no agreement has been reached on a date, but events are all tending in the direction of an early adjournment.

A cool spell of weather might entirely upset these calculations. With hot weather any other tariff legislation, aside from reciprocity, will receive scant consideration. But if the thermometer in Washington should drop to anything like a comfortable point Congress is very apt to plunge into a general revision of the tariff. In that event it may remain in session until September, and important military legislation will be taken up for consideration.

Senator du Pont, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, left Washington on July 12 for Europe, and Senator Warren was left in charge of military matters in the Senate. Senator Warren has disposed of what little business there was before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and now has a free hand to push any military legislation that the committee should report out if an opportunity is afforded. The Volunteer Army bill has been reported favorably to the Senate, as was stated last week, and the hearings on the Militia Pay bill have been concluded. All that remains to be done to place the Militia Pay bill on the calendar of the Senate is formal action by the Senate Military Committee. Senator Warren can be depended upon to bring this about if he sees an opening through which the bill can be slipped before Congress adjourns. Chairman du Pont and Senator Warren, who is the ranking member of the committee, are disposed to advance the Volunteer Army and the Militia Pay bills as far as possible at this session so that they can be passed in the early days of the next session by the House. They would be pleased to get both of these measures through the Senate at this session so that they could be taken up by the House early next winter.

Chairman Padgett, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, returned on July 12 from a two weeks' stay in Tennessee. He is watching the situation in the Senate closely, with a view to deciding whether he had better start a hearing on the Naval Personnel bill at this session. If he becomes convinced that Congress will adjourn by Aug. 1 he will postpone the hearings on the Navy bills until next session. If it is apparent that the Senate will not get through until the middle of August Chairman Padgett will start the hearings in the near future.

The time-honored expression "thoroughly aroused" does not adequately describe the mental condition of a number of the Southern Senators since Secretary of the Navy Meyer has announced his intention of abolishing a number of the smaller naval stations. They are desperate: these Senators from the Southland, where the stations and yards that are to be abolished are located. In the agitation our grand old Constitution has become involved and it is being charged that the Secretary is exceeding his authority in abolishing naval stations which have been established by an Act of Congress. A very exciting time in the Senate is anticipated when the next Naval Appropriation bill is under consideration, and the items for maintenance of naval stations are reached. It would not be surprising if some provisions were voted into the bill which will prohibit the abolishment of the naval stations which the Secretary insists are useless.

One of the leaders in this crusade is Senator Fletcher, of Florida. According to Senator Fletcher the prosperous town of Warrington, containing something like 3,500 souls, will be wiped off the map if the Pensacola station is abandoned. At least the Senator thinks that the grass will begin to grow in the streets and "For Rent" signs will appear on most of the houses of Warrington if the Navy colony, which is connected with the Pensacola station, is moved from Warrington by the order of the President. Under these conditions the Senator may be depended upon to put up the fight of his life against the abolishment of the Pensacola station, and there are a number of other Senators who are influenced by like considerations.

The target practice directors are busy compiling the scores of the Pacific Fleet. It is now thought that a

preliminary statement on the result in all of the fleets will be ready for publication by Aug. 5. It is possible that the work of compiling the results and settling the protests may be completed at an earlier date.

ARMY FIELD DIVISIONS.

The General Staff is now working on plans for the organization of the Army into tactical or field divisions. The work has not progressed to a point at which the scheme has taken any definite form, but experience with the Maneuver Division has convinced most of the officers of the Army that some step in this direction should be taken.

The present force in the United States would admit of an organization of two full divisions. In fact there will be a few troops over the number of organizations required by the present regulations. But when the troops for Hawaii and the Panama garrison leave the United States there will not be sufficient strength at home for two divisions. The plan is to station five Infantry regiments in Hawaii and four on the Isthmus. Besides this a regiment of Cavalry is to be divided about equally between the islands and the Isthmus. An increase in the strength of the Infantry and Cavalry arms will be required therefore to form two full divisions in the States.

In the same connection the proposal for local enlistments of regiments is being considered. There is a disposition among some members of the General Staff to station all regiments permanently. This would mean that men would be enlisted in all parts of the country for the regiments stationed in the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama. On the other hand the regiments that are to be stationed permanently in this country would be recruited from the neighborhood of their posts. The members of the General Staff are not all agreed on this proposed system for the localization of the Army, as some of them think that it would be impossible to keep the regiments stationed at home recruited up to anything like the authorized peace strength.

While all the members of the General Staff practically agree that the Army should be organized into tactical or field divisions, they admit that there are a number of difficult problems to solve before the change can be made. It will be necessary to change the stations of some of the organizations before the plan could be put into effect in a manner that would materially increase the efficiency of the Army. Under this organization there should be nothing smaller than regimental posts. Brigade posts would be better, but it would be possible to handle regimental posts if they were properly located.

Then there is a question of the commanders of these proposed field divisions. The inquiry is meant to be made as to whether the commanders of territorial divisions provided for in the organization which went into effect on July 1 should act as commanders of field divisions. In some quarters it is believed that different officers should be assigned to command the field divisions, so as to relieve them of administrative duties.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The Rev. Junius E. Mead, Methodist Episcopal pastor at Plattsburg, N.Y., took it upon himself a few days ago to write to Secretary of War Stimson, complaining of the games of baseball played on Sunday afternoons by the men of the garrison. He charged that excursions were run to the games by the railroads and boats, that an admission was charged, and that one-half of the city was greatly disturbed every Sunday afternoon. The games proved especially harmful to the youth of the city, he asserted. He denied that the games tended to keep men away from evil resorts, for as soon as the games are over, he said, the men go to resorts, and drunkenness is on the increase in consequence. "The Army stands for the violation of the state laws and the desecration of the Sabbath," he said. From the A.G.O., Department of the East, were sent directions to Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th Inf., commanding, to play the games with certain restrictions as to the number of spectators. Owing to the number of entrances to the post, such restrictions were impracticable and Colonel Cowles at once announced the prohibition of all Sunday games. As the grounds are a mile from the city, he said in his indorsement, he could not understand how half the city was disturbed by the games. Very few of the youth of the city attended the games, most of these being soldiers' children living near the post.

The games at the post had always been conducted in an orderly manner. There had been less, not more, drunkenness among the troops on Sundays, said Colonel Cowles, and then he added, with a fine touch of irony, that "if drunkenness is on the increase in this section of the city, and the places of evil resort are open on Sundays, that is a matter over which the military authorities have no control and for which they are not responsible." The Army has violated no state laws nor has it desecrated the Sabbath from an enlightened Christian point of view. The commanding officer pointed out that the Chaplain, the Rev. H. A. Chouinard, a Protestant minister, is athletic officer and is in charge of the post baseball teams. The department commander thereupon said that prohibition of the games, in view of the circumstances, would not be insisted upon. Mayor Senecal wrote to Colonel Cowles that no complaints had been made to him regarding the games, and on the contrary the action of the post commander, "in providing innocent amusement for the members of the regiment as well as for our citizens, has been generally commended." The Mayor asked for a copy of the correspondence, which was furnished to him. On July 6, the correspondence having

been published in the local press, the common council adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city clerk be and he is hereby instructed to write to Col. C. D. Cowles, commandant at Plattsburg Barracks, thanking him for the many courtesies extended the citizens of Plattsburg, and commending the uniform good behavior of the men under his command; and further that this board disapproves of the recent unfounded criticism of both our citizens and soldiers.

Colonel Cowles informed the Mayor that there was "no desire on his part nor on that of his command to resume Sunday baseball or concerts if the local civic authorities representing public sentiment object thereto, and they will not be resumed in the absence of assurances that they are favored by public sentiment." Colonel Cowles's communication in reply to his reverend critic was a most excellent piece of literary work. He took up every charge of the minister and answered it with dignity and effectiveness. From our knowledge of Service baseball games we can quite agree with the C.O. that Pastor Mead drew rather upon prejudice than upon facts for his criticism. The post commander's reference to "an enlightened Christian point of view" is to be commended to others who would tie men down nowadays to the views of Sabbath observance which have no sanction except in the principles and practices of a minority of Christian believers and which do not accord with the practice of the great majority of them.

The prohibition of the Jewish Sabbatarian law was directed against labor on the seventh day and not against enjoyment, as can be seen by a reference to the wording of the Fourth Commandment. It was a humane institution, a holiday for the laboring classes, and was so interpreted by Christ, who openly condemned the restrictions placed upon its observance by the Scribes, whose spirit is represented by Parson Mead. This was the earlier Jewish idea, as Christ showed in his teachings. The Eastern Church prohibited fasting on the Sabbath as a violation of the festive character of the day. Under James I. of England, in 1618 royal authority was given to devote the time after evening service to dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, war games, Whitsun-ales, Morris dances and setting up of Maypoles.

Perhaps we may be permitted to suggest to the Rev. Junius E. Mead that he make his Sunday services so attractive that the officers and men of the Army garrison, with their families, will flock to hear him and so leave the baseball field deserted.

OUR MILITARY WEAKNESSES.

In response to a request from Chairman Hay, the following communication has been sent to the House Committee on Military Affairs on the Kahn resolution: "Respectfully returned to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., recommending that this concurrent resolution receive favorable consideration. In the opinion of the Secretary of War, the present organization, proportions, strength, distribution, maintenance and administration of the Military Establishment is not such as to develop the maximum military resources of the country at a minimum of cost, and it is believed that if Congress should institute an investigation of the kind provided for in this resolution the facts would be developed for the information of Congress and the people."

Another way to have answered this inquiry would have been to frankly state that the War Department had from time to time called attention to the weaknesses in our Military Establishment, and if the Department's recommendation had been followed there would be no occasion for such an investigation. An attempt was made to furnish this information to Congress in the report on the McLachlan resolution, but the report was promptly suppressed by those who professed to want to know the truth. Everybody knows who has ever had any experience with military legislation that it is almost impossible to secure the passage of bills which are not of local interest. The pork barrel has been the curse of the Army, as it formerly was in river and harbor appropriations. Until this element is eliminated it will be impossible to manage Army posts on a business basis or organize the Army along lines of scientific national defense. "The maximum military resources of the country" are not being obtained "at a minimum" on account of local influences. Until the country is awakened to a full realization of this fact Congress is powerless to legislate along lines which are demanded by the military needs of the country. Your average Senator or Representative readily responds to the demand of his constituents, and until the people of the country realize that there must be some radical changes in our present Military Establishment there will be no effective legislation passed by Congress. It is understood that Representative Kahn has started this agitation with this end in view. Mr. Kahn is not a muckraker, and entertains a very high opinion of the personnel of the Army. He is convinced that there is something radically wrong with the organization of the Army, and is attempting to bring about an investigation which will call this to the attention of the country.

It has been decided to send a company of marines, now stationed at Port Royal, to Chicago on July 22, to participate in the military carnival which will take place at that city. This is the first time that marines have taken part in a public military event. In addition to the marines there will be some troops from Fort Sheridan, and a large force of Organized Militia from Illinois and other states. It will be the largest military carnival to take place in the country this year. Chicago has

a large maneuvering ground on the lake front, which forms a natural amphitheater, and an ideal location for such events. At the last military carnival at Chicago it is estimated that between fifty and seventy-five thousand spectators attended the principal events. The marines will be in command of Capt. James C. Breckinridge, while Capt. Hugh L. Matthews will act as quartermaster. It will not be a show company, but a regular company of seventy-five enlisted men. No special exercises have been arranged for the occasion, but the marines will give an infantry drill, gun drill and a boat drill if it is possible to arrange for water maneuvers.

The recent trial of the U.S. battleship Utah, according to advices from Washington, showed that at a ten-knot speed she can get along well on a coal consumption of 128 tons per day with her turbine engines. That is a good deal of coal compared with the performance of quadruple expansion reciprocating engines of like power, but it is actually much less than the consumption of other turbine battleships in the Navy, allowing for the far greater tonnage of the Utah, and is very satisfactory to the designers. The performance of the Utah and the collier Neptune has gone far to strengthen the cause of turbine engines. It may result in a revision of the decision of the designers hereafter to install only reciprocating engines on the Utah class of ships. There has never been any question as to the efficiency of the turbine at high speed, but some of the naval vessels equipped with these engines have consumed an extraordinary amount of fuel. Especially has this been true with turbines when driven at a medium or cruising speed of between ten and fifteen knots per hour. But with the introduction of the reduction gears and other improvements in the Utah and Neptune it has been found possible greatly to reduce coal consumption at a moderate speed.

Experiments conducted by Army boards indicate that after all cadet gray would be the most desirable color for uniforms. Some time ago the tropical board in the Philippines reported, after testing different colored cloth, that cadet gray is the coolest. White duck, it was decided by the board, would be absolutely the coolest for tropical service owing to its quality for reflecting the sun's rays, while cadet gray ranked first among the colors that could be used in the general service. Incidentally it was found that khaki was cooler than olive drab. The West Point board, which has been making experiments as to the advisability and durability of different cloths, has forwarded its report to the War Department, which places cadet gray as the most desirable cloth in this respect. Olive drab on all kinds of background was less visible than any other color, while cadet gray came next. On a light green or an early spring background cadet gray was even less visible than olive drab. Cadet gray cloth was found to be more durable than any other kind, while khaki ranked next.

Very little new construction will be necessary in order to furnish quarters for the troops that are to be stationed at the Panama Canal, according to the observations of Quartermaster Gen. James B. Aleshire, who has returned from an inspection trip of the Canal Zone. The Quartermaster General went over the situation very carefully and reached the conclusion that the buildings now occupied by the civilians who are constructing the canal will be suitable for officers' quarters and barracks for the troops. "Of course the buildings are not constructed on plans which would be followed if the War Department were to construct them for the troops," said General Aleshire, "but they can be used for this purpose without any great inconvenience. Generally speaking the buildings are in excellent condition, especially in their sanitary arrangement. They will serve the purpose of the Army and save the Government a great deal of expense."

Owing to the condition of the earth at the bottom of the excavation for the drydock at Pearl Harbor it is now estimated at the Navy Department that the time for the completion of this station will be postponed six months. It was expected that the dock would be ready to receive ships and the rest of the plant completed by November, 1912. It is now thought the station will not be in operation before the spring of 1913, and possibly not before the latter part of May or the first of June. It has been found necessary to make a piling foundation for the drydock. The bottom of the excavation is composed of soft lava mud and coral formation, which will not withstand the weight of the drydock. Soundings indicate that it will be necessary to go at least fifty feet below the bottom of the dock to secure a solid foundation. As it would be useless to erect the buildings for the plant until the dock is completed, it has been decided by the Navy Department to defer work upon buildings about six months.

A renewal of troubles in Mexico reported to the State Department July 14 is apt to postpone the further reductions of the Texas Maneuver Division and the withdrawal of troops from the Mexican border. The movement of troops already ordered relieved will not be interfered with, but as long as there is any fighting in Mexico it is understood the President will not consent to the withdrawal of any more troops from Texas and the Mexican border. If it had not been for the fresh outbreak in Mexico in all probability the reduced division would have been broken up about Aug. 1.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

The future of China is discussed in a most intelligent and forceful manner in an article in *The Outlook* for July 15 by Charles Davis Jameson, a civil engineer, who has lived in China for fifteen years. Mr. Jameson believes, and with good reason, that the ultimate destiny of China is to become a vassal of Japan, who will in the end add to her present resources the enormous potentiality of this great Asiatic empire, which is awaiting a master. In an article following that of Mr. Jameson, Mr. George Kennan interposes some qualifications to the broad statements of the engineer, but Mr. Kennan is simply a writer, while it is evident that Mr. Jameson is a close and accurate observer. What he says agrees with such knowledge as we have of China, which is somewhat more complete than that of the ordinary student of affairs. In the course of his article Mr. Jameson says:

"There never was a time during the last fifty years when the imperial government of China was so headless and Chinese officialdom so invertebrate.

"The much-talked-of modern army of China is a farce. It in no way equals the same army of seven years ago when under the control of His Excellency Yuan Shih Kai. The officers are few and inexperienced, the discipline slack, the pay uncertain, and the whole organization permeated with an unrest that may at any moment turn it into a dangerous mob. As an army of defense it is useless, but as a mob it would be a terror among the native Chinese.

"Financially the Chinese government is approaching a crisis. The credit limit for foreign loans is about reached, unless better and more speedy arrangements are devised for financing prospective railways and the natural resources of the country. At present nothing is being done to remedy these evils beyond preliminary agreements which never arrive, and much vain talk.

"The inauguration of the National Assembly will only increase the present confusion. A few men in power who do not realize the needs of the country are less of a menace than several hundred. The menace of the few is negative, while that of the many is positive and quick moving, and may with ease run into mob law. While a very few may, in a vague way, realize the needs of the country, no two will agree on the remedy, and none will take the personal risk of attempting the cure. While they talk the opportunity to save will be lost.

"One of the most remarkable characteristics of the Chinese people is their absolute inability to combine in a successful manner for any purpose. As bankers, merchants, contractors, etc., they are a success from both a commercial and an ethical standpoint. But when the business becomes a limited corporation and the executive is a board of directors everything goes to pieces. This division of responsibility, together with the fact that most of the capital invested does not belong to the directors, destroys all sense of commercial rectitude and of personal responsibility. It is a notorious fact that hardly one single Chinese limited company has been a success from the standpoint of the shareholders. The railways that are managed solely by the Chinese are soon allowed to run down, and no funds are set aside for repairs and improvements.

"If the people are unable to combine with success to manage the affairs of a small corporation, how much less could they combine to run the affairs of the country? The present system of government is hopeless. The central government has but little hold on the provinces, and fears them. The taxes and revenues are practically farmed out, and but a small percentage of the amount taken from the people ever reaches the central government.

"The people have no confidence in the officials or the Regent, and during the last two years this lack of confidence has broadened into utter contempt. The only thing that holds the 'powers that be' in place is the lack of a leader for the people. As yet not one has appeared in China. The people have no confidence in any of the so-called revolutionary leaders, as not one of them has shown any ability beyond that of getting money from the people and spending it in safety abroad.

"There is no love of country or patriotism. All the present talk of this by the half educated or not half educated new Chinese—this cutting off of fingers, etc., for love of their country—is nothing but the hysterical vapors of badly brought up children. No reform can come without much hard, unselfish fighting. The Chinese as a nation are not fighters, and never have been. They are commercialism personified, with only most material ideals.

"Their social structure has been such that they have never been taught to obey, and they have no traditions of loyalty beyond their immediate family, which tradition has been done away with as much as possible by the Christian missionaries.

"There have been no hereditary nobles or ruling class, and no natural leaders of the people. There is no caste feeling, and anyone is eligible for any official position, provided he conforms to the rules of the game. The old examinations have been done away with, and there is nothing to replace them.

"The great reforms in Japan were due entirely to the ruling class. The common people were attached to the clans of the different nobles, and by generations of tradition were loyal and obedient. Japan was a fighting nation, with all the glorious traditions of loyalty and self-sacrifice. Commerce was much lower in the scale. The reform began at the top; the high ideals of the leaders, with the virile military spirit of the followers and their great love of country, made a perfect working machine. The Japanese had leaders, and were led by them. China has none; neither has it any traditions of self-sacrificing love of country. Its whole history shows that it has never been a unit, but has been composed of weakly connected provinces, all jealous of each other.

"China, with her wealth, natural resources and millions of hard working, industrious individuals, is too great a prize to be lost for lack of a master. The master will arrive, and China's millions will be hammered into shape.

"Japan is a perfectly organized machine for war. She is young, virile, militant. Her people are few and her natural resources and acres fewer. She needs people, land and wealth—and what she needs and must have lies at her feet, practically helpless. It is merely a question of time when she will take possession. Every little detail has been attended to; nothing has been forgotten. There will be no hurry, and probably but little shock. Korea was to be independent; Korea was to be guarded by Japan; and then in a few months Korea was Japan. The open door was guaranteed in

Manchuria, and China's sovereignty was to be maintained. The door is open, but the doorkeeper is a Japanese.

"The Japanese are in every part of China proper. They understand the working of the Chinese mind much better than any Westerner ever can, and they are able to get nearer to the Chinese. They are there as small traders, contractors, or anything; but nothing of importance happens which is not at once known to the Japanese government. In Peking there are thousands, and many of them not only well trained soldiers of the Japanese reserve, but some of them commissioned officers. There is not an influential official in any of the Chinese government boards who is not more or less under Japanese influence, and probably not a governor's *yamen* in the country in which there is not a Japanese agent.

"Sixteen years ago, at the time of the Chinese-Japanese war, the army of North China was the only force available for defense. The quartermaster general of all this army had held his position for some years. Through his hands passed all the army supplies, food, clothes, arms, ammunition, etc., etc. He was the one man who knew how many actual men could be put in the field and exactly what the outfit of the army was. He was a most capable man, no amount of work was too much for him, and he took charge of everything—a remarkable man and a good Chinese scholar. Near the close of the war it was discovered that this wonderful man was a Japanese, a devoted subject of the Emperor of Japan, and that the Japanese government had always been as well posted on the unreality of the Chinese army as had its quartermaster general. He had devoted years to this work for the good of Japan. He was executed, but he had made a good fight for his country, well worth the price he paid.

"We must remember that the Japanese and Chinese are more or less the same race. Their written language is much the same. They think along the same lines, and can understand each other in a way never possible between the white and yellow races. Among the Japanese now in China many have Chinese wives. They intermarry on a basis of equality, and the results of these marriages are good and the offspring are always Japanese subjects. China has now a great fear of Japan, knowing her power; but they are rapidly coming together. The white races have clearly shown that they will have nothing to do with either nation upon an equal footing, and that all they want from China is profit. China has much that Japan requires—people, acres, resources; and Japan will supply what China needs—efficient, economical, strong government and leadership.

"One cannot set an hour or a day for the final move to be made, but we may be sure that until the end each well thought out move of the Japanese will have all the appearance of having been forced upon them by circumstances over which they (the Japanese) had no control. Japan is not only the one nation represented in Peking which has sufficient troops and equipment for at any moment taking entire charge of the whole city, but she is undoubtedly the only nation whose representatives in China have the thorough preparedness that will allow them to act at once when the moment arrives. Other nations will enrich the cable companies and wait. It is not necessary that serious troubles should occur in Peking. Let them occur in any part of China, and Japan will take charge. And what will the other nations do? Protest, call conventions and talk. There will be, or is, an understanding with Russia which will prevent any active objections from that country. That Japan and Russia must at some time in the future try conclusions as to the superiority of the white or the yellow race is true; but that will not be until after the Chinese-Japanese combination has been accomplished.

"As to England, France or Germany, not one of them can afford to try force in the Far East with Japan. They cannot get sufficient warships or land forces there, and would not dare to if it were possible. They all have their own houses in Europe to keep in order. As for America, its people would not allow a war with Japan to save China.

"Always to-morrow. But on some 'to-day' the world will realize that while Japan has been making all these talked-of preparations to capture the United States she has taken control of China and united the yellow race. And then, what?"

TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

When the 13th Infantry entrained for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 5, approximately 1,000 officers and men quit the Maneuver Division. This regiment will, in all probability, sail for the Philippines in October.

Following the departure of the 13th Regiment other organizations have left the Maneuver Division for their home stations, as follows: 9th Cavalry left in four sections for its station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as follows: One section on July 8 and three by 6:30 p.m. July 9; 4th Field Artillery left for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 2:30 p.m. July 10; 15th Infantry left for Fort Douglas, Utah, 4 p.m. July 11; Company D, Signal Corps, left for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 8 a.m. July 12.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., commanding the border patrol in the El Paso district, received orders from Washington on July 9 to concentrate his troops at El Paso. It is inferred from this action that the War Department no longer considers the presence of troops necessary to protect American interests, leaving the duty to the Customs and Immigration Department.

Troop L, 3d Cavalry, arrived at San Antonio from Sam Fordyce July 5. It was the second of the eight troops of this regiment that have been on the border since January to get back to regimental headquarters. Every officer and man in the command expressed pleasure when Fort Sam Houston was sighted.

The War Department has designated Company L of the Engineers to remain with the brigade in Texas. The pontoons will remain with the company. Troop A, 3d Cavalry, Capt. Charles Van Way, began its march to Fort Sam Houston on July 6, where it was due July 12.

The Sunset route won the contract for transporting the 11th Infantry from Fort Sam Houston to Fort D. A. Russell. Companies I, K and M of the Engineers will go over the Frisco to Kansas City from Fort Worth, and will then be turned over to the Missouri Pacific for the run up the river to their station at Fort Leavenworth.

Orders from the War Department change the destination of Company D of the Signal Corps. This company was first ordered to proceed to Fort Omaha, and then later orders directed it to go to Fort Leavenworth, and for Company A of the Signal Corps to proceed from Eagle Pass to Fort Omaha.

One battalion of the 18th Infantry, going to Whipple

Barracks, Ariz., will be sent over the International and Great Northern to Milano, and thence over the Santa Fé. This course is "some circuit," but the roads mentioned made such heavy reductions there was nothing else to do but give them the business.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has been given the contract of hauling the other two battalions of the 18th to Fort Mackenzie, at Sheridan, Wyo. The troops are to be turned over to the Fort Worth and Denver at Fort Worth. The Colorado Southern and Burlington lines will be used along the latter part of the route. These assignments of contracts complete the task that has kept the quartermasters on the move morning, noon and night for some days.

General Carter has been directed by the War Department to follow his own wishes in sending the troops out of San Antonio and to wholly disregard any previous orders regarding the manner in which the troops were ordered to leave for their new posts.

ORDNANCE WORK IN PROGRESS.

During the months of May and June, 1911, the Rock Island Arsenal was engaged in the manufacture of pack outfits for twelve batteries 2.95 mountain guns in progress; the manufacture of five 3-inch mountain howitzer carriages, model of 1911, undertaken; of new type of spur recommended by the General Staff, and in the test of folding field forge and tool box.

Watertown Arsenal was preparing drawings for the following dummy carriages: 12-inch M.C., model of 1896, M.I.; 10-inch D.C., model of 1901, and 15-pounder B.C., model of 1903.

Watervliet Arsenal was occupied with the manufacture of six 14-inch guns and breech mechanisms for the Navy Department, and five 3-inch mountain howitzers, model of 1911.

A design of canvas carrier for pack transportation of howitzer ammunition has been tested at Frankford Arsenal with generally satisfactory results. The fabrication of a similar carrier for a service test carrying 2.95-inch mountain gun ammunition is in progress. A new system of marking artillery ammunition boxes has been inaugurated, with a view to readily differentiating ammunition of different calibers and classes at a distance. This marking has also been arranged to provide for the separation of the ammunition into ammunition lots having serial numbers, the serial number changing whenever any important component of the ammunition changes in design or manufacture. Study is being made of alterations of 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1904, in order to provide means of measuring deflections independently from the present deflection scale. Orders have been received for the manufacture of a few sets of parts for the alteration of telescopes for telescopic sights, model of 1902, to provide focusing mechanism similar to that used on later models of telescopic sights. These alterations will be incorporated in sights returned for repairs.

Manufacture of one periscope for use as an observation telescope on 14-inch turrets has been undertaken at Frankford. Order for manufacture of one mortar elevation board for test has been received. The range board, model of 1909, is being redesigned to overcome defects found in the earlier model. Manufacture of five combined sights and quadrants for 3-inch mountain howitzer has been undertaken, of one experimental combined sight and quadrant for 75mm. V.M. mountain gun, and of one combined sight and quadrant for 3.8-inch howitzer carriage, model of 1908. Orders have been received for the manufacture of parts to be issued to alter all range quadrants in service to prevent slippage of range disc. Course of instruction for mechanics employed in armament districts in caring for sights and fire-control instruments has been prepared, and two mechanics have completed a one month's course of instruction. A test of aluminum cartridge case for caliber .30 ball cartridge showed that the case was not strong enough to resist the pressure. The manufacture of metal packing chests for cal. .30 ball cartridges, model of 1906, has been started, and the first shipments of ammunition in these chests have been made. Early difficulties in making the boxes watertight have been overcome.

DECISION IN A LONGEVITY CLAIM CASE.

On the 8th of June the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia listened to an elaborate argument in support of the application for mandamus to the accounting officers to settle a longevity claim filed by Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., retired, of the Coast Artillery Corps. The entire day was devoted to an elaborate presentation of the matter by William B. King, of the firm of King and King, for the petitioner, and Reginald S. Huidekoper, Assistant District Attorney, and Chapman W. Maupin, of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who appeared to defend the action of the accounting officers in refusing to settle this claim. The opinion of Judge Anderson has just been filed, and is as follows:

"This case is before the court upon demurrer to the answer of the respondents. The petition seeks a mandamus to compel reopening and allowance of petitioner's claim for longevity pay between July 1, 1878, and Feb. 24, 1881, the contention being that he is entitled thereto under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *U.S. v. Watson*, 130 U.S. 80. The answer of the respondents sets up that respondents held within their lawful jurisdiction that the said decision was not applicable to petitioner's case; for the reason that petitioner's claim was and is barred by the statute of limitations, as petitioner failed to enforce his cause of action in the Court of Claims within the statutory period. The answer further sets up that a mandamus proceeding to compel the payment of a disputed claim out of the moneys of the Treasury of the United States is in reality a suit against the United States, though nominally against its officers; and that the United States has not consented to be sued otherwise than in the Court of Claims.

"The court is of opinion that the demurrer to this answer is not well taken. What is here sought by the petitioner is not the doing of a mere ministerial act, but the reversal of a judgment of the accounting officers of the Treasury. The only remedy open to petitioner was a suit in the Court of Claims, which he should have availed himself of during the period of limitations, and having failed to do so, his right is barred. The applicability of the bar of the statute of limitations in favor of the Government is very strongly stated by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Finn v. United States*, 123 U.S. 232, as follows:

"The general rule that limitation does not operate by its own force as a bar, but is a defense, and that the

party making such defense must plead the statute if he wishes the benefit of its provisions, has no application to suits in the Court of Claims against the United States. An individual may waive such defense, either expressly or by failing to plead the statute; but the Government has not expressly or by implication conferred authority upon any of its officers to waive the limitation imposed by the statute upon suits against the United States in the Court of Claims.

"The remedy in the Court of Claims having been lost by the expiration of the period of limitations, and the United States not having consented to be sued elsewhere, this court has no jurisdiction to enforce the alleged cause of action in the proceedings now instituted. The demurrer to the respondents' answer is accordingly overruled."

It will be observed that this opinion applies the period of limitation fixed by Congress for the Court of Claims to proceedings in the accounting offices, where, as it has been repeatedly held, there is no statute of limitations. This decision seems squarely opposed to the rulings of the accounting officers and the rulings of the courts previously made. The evil that was complained of in this case was that Comptroller Gilkeson had arbitrarily and in defiance of law refused the credit which the Supreme Court said was due. That practice existed in the accounting offices, however, until 1908, and then the present Comptroller reversed it, saying:

"The asserted doctrine that because the construction placed upon the Act of 1838 by the accounting officers prevailed for a long period of time, such construction should be persisted in notwithstanding the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court had decided that such construction was wrong and contrary to law, I do not think can be sanctioned. To do so is to perpetuate error, overthrow the law, and deny to a worthy class of men the right which the law clearly gives to them."

After a further review of the laws and decisions, the Comptroller says:

"In the face of these decisions it is difficult to see how the construction placed upon the Act of 1838 has been acquiesced in by the courts. There is no statute of limitations which bars the claimant's right to recover before the accounting officers upon his claim in this case. Were it not for the bar of the statute of limitations against his right to sue in the Court of Claims and he should sue there, there can be no doubt but that under the Act of 1838 he would recover. And that being true, I do not think that the accounting officers, against whom the bar of the statute of limitations does not apply, are justified in disallowing his claim under said act."

The court, in its decision, has taken a view that it cannot issue a mandamus because the case is barred in the Court of Claims. That bar is applicable only to that one court. The accounting officers admit that it does not apply to them and for the very good reason that the accounting officers settle accounts which are a matter of public record and where the public records show that money is due the Government ought not and does not plead the statute of limitations. An appeal will be taken from this decision of the lower court to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia by Colonel Todd's attorneys, Messrs. King and King.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller denies a rehearing to the estate of Henry McElderry, formerly captain, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on the ground that his account was settled July 30, 1883, under the laws and decisions then in force, which refused to recognize cadet and enlisted service for longevity, and that there was no mistake of fact or error in calculation which requires reviewing. A similar decision is made in the case of the heirs of 1st Lieut. Charles Bendire, formerly U.S.A., and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Capt. R. O. Bitler, U.S.N., was, after his detachment from the U.S.S. Helena at Shanghai, Feb. 16, 1911, granted permission to return home by way of the Suez Canal, receiving his allowance for transportation and mileage as if he had traveled by the most direct route. He asks for the extra ten per cent. for sea service during this travel. The Comptroller decides as follows: "It was held in 16 Comp. Dec., 19, that mere travel by a naval officer on an Army transport in obedience to orders was not service on sea duty within the meaning of the Act of May 13, 1908 (35 Stat., 128), and did not entitle the officer to the ten per cent. additional pay therein provided for sea service, if he was not attached to the transport and had no duty to perform in connection with that vessel. (See also decision of this office of June 30, 1911, in case of J. E. McDonald, P.A. Paymr., U.S.N.) If actual travel on an Army transport under orders is not sea service within the meaning of the said Act of May 13, 1908, constructive travel on an Army transport cannot be regarded as sea service within the meaning of that act."

P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald, U.S.N., contends that he was entitled to ten per cent. increase of pay when, after being detached from sea duty, he was awaiting the sailing of the Army transport Sheridan and while en route on her. The Comptroller denies this claim, claimant's status while traveling on the transport, in obedience to orders, from one station to another, not being that of sea duty.

William Henry Dennis, by counsel, administrator, d.b.n., of the estate of George H. Thomas, formerly major general, U.S.A., requested June 21, 1911, a rehearing of settlement No. 140211, dated Dec. 15, 1890, wherein the accounting officers of the Treasury undertook to disallow the claim of Frances L. Thomas for pay and allowances, including longevity under the Watson decision, as the widow of George H. Thomas, formerly major general, U.S. Army. The Comptroller says: "Evidence has now been presented showing that at the date of said settlement Frances L. Thomas was dead, having died Dec. 26, 1889. It does not appear that there was anyone before the accounting officers in succession of her rights when the so-called settlement was made. In view of these things the settlement of Dec. 15, 1890, was a nullity, and there is nothing upon which to base an application for a rehearing. Under the rulings the widow's claim abated with her death, and any action subsequently taken was of no effect either to bind the Government or the claimant. The above settlement of Dec. 15, 1890, was null and void. The case is open for consideration by the Auditor upon the claim now asserted by the administrator of the officer's estate. The application for a rehearing is denied."

Lynn B. Bernheim, Lieut. (J.G.), U.S.N., was appointed as such Feb. 13, 1911, to rank from that date, three years from his graduation. He was confirmed by the Senate May 24, 1911, and commissioned June 7,

1911. The Comptroller decides that his pay dates from his confirmation, May 24, 1911.

In the case of Lieut. Max M. Frucht, U.S.N., it is decided that a flag officer afloat is entitled to an aid, but not a flag officer ashore, as is a rear admiral commandant of a navy yard.

The Comptroller holds that the vessels loaned to the states for nautical schoolships should be kept in repair at the expense of the Government. Their use is not a gratuitous bailment, as the benefits are mutual, the nautical education being not only a benefit to the mercantile marine in providing trained men for that service, but the men from the school may be available for service in the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

It has been decided that the Academic Board of the Military Academy is authorized to expend \$34,246.05, which has been saved from the allotments for other buildings, on the east academic building. This, it is said, will greatly facilitate the construction work on the improvements of the West Point Academy. In rendering this decision the Judge Advocate General said: "As it is understood that there is no separate appropriation for the proposed building, but that it comes under the general scheme of improvements, which gives the Secretary of War broad authority to make the improvements within the limit of cost fixed by Act of Congress, no legal objection is seen to approving the recommendation that the saving in question be considered available for the proposed academic building."

The application of Major W. P. Van Ness to be retired at an advanced rank under the act giving this right to officers with Civil War service has been refused. It is held that, owing to the fact that Major Van Ness did not hold a commission nor was he regularly enlisted in the Army during the Civil War, his case is not covered by the law. Major Van Ness was a civilian employee of the Engineer Department of the Army during the war. Although he received honorable mention from the commanding officer of the Army for gallant conduct during the Early raid, it is held that to have Civil War service within the meaning of the law he must have been regularly commissioned or enlisted.

It is held by the War Department, in response to an inquiry from the commanding officer of Co. A, 15th Inf., that bills due company barber shops and billiard and pool tables cannot be charged against an individual soldier even if collections cannot be made in any other way. The Judge Advocate General takes the position that barber shops and billiard and pool tables at the posts are not on the same basis as post laundries, post exchanges and shoemakers. The claims of the latter can be charged against an individual soldier if he refuses to settle his account.

USELESS YARDS AND POSTS.

The decision of the Navy Department to close the navy yards at New Orleans and Pensacola has not tended to decrease the torridity of the weather in the delta metropolis, where the Picayune goes so far as to say that "as Congress has established the naval stations and appropriated money for their maintenance, it is illegal for the Department either to starve the stations with a view to compelling their abandonment or divert any of the money appropriated for their improvement and support to any other purpose. The process by which it is proposed to abandon the Southern navy yards is an evasion of the law quite as illegal as a direct violation. It will not do to appeal to the Secretary of the Navy to abate his plan because of the hardship imposed on the discharged employees. His methods should be boldly attacked as illegal and as an infringement of the rights of Congress. President Taft is on record as being opposed to the usurpation by the executive departments of the functions of the legislative branch."

In an adjoining column of the same issue the Picayune denounced as a "nervy proposition" the announcement that the General Board of the Navy had prepared a four-battleship program to be submitted to the next session of Congress. It is of the opinion that the Navy will find it difficult to obtain one additional ship from Congress during the coming year, "as there are enough members pledged to rigid economy, added to those who have a grouse against the present naval management, to make it very probable that the next Naval Appropriation bill will have a hard road to travel." This would indicate that among the "grouchy" critics may be classed those who object to closing the Southern yards, and that they expect to make common cause with the "economists" against the Naval bill; but if the Picayune will stop to consider for a moment it will see that it will be very difficult to make any alliance between those who favor the wasteful continuance of the Southern yards and those who favor the ending of naval wastes.

Secretary Meyer, of the Navy, is finding now the same kind of local opposition to economical administration that Secretaries of War have met in their efforts to abolish useless Army posts. Communities ordinarily patriotic have risen en masse to protest against the closing of an Army post, although it could be conclusively shown that not a single military necessity called for its existence. On page 1324 of our issue of July 1 will be found a summary of the remarks of the Chief of Staff at a hearing of the House Committee on Expenditures and of the views then expressed by certain members of the committee opposed to the withdrawal of troops from posts in their districts. Each post has its champion or champions in both branches of Congress, and these members, with a few exceptions, have deemed it consistent with their duties as legislators for the country at large to see to it that their districts did not suffer even if the system of national defense did suffer.

Already, when the matter of organizing the Army into divisions is still in an inchoate state, we find the Atlanta Constitution demanding that one of the divisions be placed in the South, on the ground that the "main question is that the South should be recognized in the distribution of the \$140,000,000 expended for the upkeep of the Regular Army. Of course, the strategic position of Atlanta makes it the most logical place in the South for the location of an Army division." There we have again the demand for the loaves and fishes. It would seem that the system of national defense is primarily intended, in the opinion of some persons, for the benefit of certain localities.

It is a matter for national congratulation that we have at last a Secretary of the Navy who is able and willing to grapple with the evil of useless and wasteful

yards and seeks to put an end to it. With his customary thoroughness and directness, Mr. Meyer did not take any action nor suggest any until he had made himself thoroughly familiar with the situation at these yards through the reports of the most unprejudiced and competent experts he could obtain. Having acquainted himself with the facts he is in a position to go forward and stop what he continues a needless drain upon the Treasury and thus be able to add to the efficiency of the yards that naval strategy demands shall be retained. The Picayune will serve a better purpose if it will strengthen the hands of the Secretary in this matter, and not, after the fashion of small communities jealous of their useless Army posts, seek to embarrass the conduct of great national affairs for a trifling local enrichment. It will see the smallness of such opposition as it seeks to foster against the naval administration if it will conceive of a combination of members of Congress favoring useless posts and useless navy yards, to "hold up" any bill of the Army and the Navy until their local demands are satisfied. Such concertedly selfish action would rightly call for public condemnation, but the spirit of such a union is not the less reprehensible when it finds expression in the attitude of the Congressional or the newspaper representatives of one or two communities.

In the meantime Secretary Meyer is proceeding on the even tenor of his way. In carrying out his general plan for the reduction of expenses of maintaining the Navy by the abolishment of useless naval stations, he has issued orders for the dismissal of 130 employees at the Pensacola station and thirty-five at the New Orleans station. The classified employees will be transferred to other stations and taken care of in a number of ways, where it is possible to do so. The naval stations at Culebra and at San Juan have been entirely abandoned. For some time very small forces have been employed at these stations, and their closing does not result in the discharge of very many employees. It is understood that Secretary Meyer does not intend to be held responsible any longer for the maintenance of small stations. It will be necessary for Congress to enact some special legislation in order to keep alive what the Secretary considers expensive luxuries in the organization of the Navy.

RETURN OF THE DELAWARE.

The U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Charles A. Gove, arrived at Boston, Mass., July 9, from England, where she took part in the great review incident to the coronation ceremonies. Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., the special naval envoy of the United States at the coronation, and whose flagship, the Delaware, was for the occasion, returned with the ship. After the exchange of official courtesies and the call of Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U.S.N., commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Admiral Vreeland's flag was hauled down from the masthead of the ship. He left by the eight p.m. train for Washington to officially report to President Taft and the Navy Department on the coronation details. Captain Gove also witnessed the coronation exercises at Westminster Abbey, and participated in all the official exercises as Rear Admiral Vreeland's chief of staff and executive aid. Rear Admiral Vreeland, Captain Gove and the officers and men of the ship all expressed great pleasure over the trip to England and return. Rear Admiral Vreeland and Captain Gove said that the coronation ceremonies and exercises were impressive. He said that all had a delightful time and all were treated finely in every detail connected with the ceremonies at London and at Spithead. One source of pride among the officers was the fact that the ship, which was greatly admired and constantly observed, did not have to coal while on the other side. Shortly after their arrival at Spithead they were asked by the harbor officials if any arrangement had been made for coaling, and when the Englishmen were told that no coal would be taken on board until after returning to America they expressed much surprise. At that time all about the Delaware were vessels of other nations, surrounded by dirty lighters taking fuel, while the Delaware simply had to look the majestic spick and span floating fortress that she is. When she arrived at Boston she still had about 600 tons in her bunkers. Another reason why the Delaware showed to greater advantage while abroad was due to her oil burning appliances. She went into the harbor at Spithead, using this for fuel entirely and without a particle of smoke coming from her funnels, while other ships were burning dirty coal. In one way, and an objectionable one it was, the Americans were outranked. Admiral Vreeland was only a rear admiral, and he was outranked by many little bedecked vice admirals and admirals from small second class battleships of countries whose naval power is nothing more than a joke.

MARINE CORPS MARKSMANSHIP.

Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., who has recently been relieved as commanding officer of the Marine Corps rifle range at Winthrop, Md., by Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., has been for several years intimately associated with target practice affairs in the Marine Corps, and the high grade of marksmanship generally prevalent throughout the Corps is due, in large part, to his knowledge of and keen interest in the subject, and to his ability as an instructor. In this latter capacity he possesses the faculty of inspiring those under his tuition with that enthusiasm which makes for the very best results.

In May, 1908, Captain Harlee assumed command of the Marine Corps rifle team, the candidates for which were then assembled at Camp Admiral Harrington, Williamsburg, Va. At this camp and at Sea Girt, N.J., he developed one of the best Marine Corps teams that ever fired in a National Match. This team was fourth in the National Team Match that year, but "cleaned up" in practically every other match it entered, either as a team or individually, at Camp Perry, Ohio, and Sea Girt, N.J.

In April, 1909, a camp of rifle instruction was inaugurated at Sea Girt, N.J., under the command of Captain Harlee. The team for the National Match was developed at that place, and in addition about 1,000 marines from the various navy yard in the vicinity took the season's target practice at that camp. Captain Harlee, believes in utilizing every available means toward securing the greatest good for the greatest number, and besides receiving constant instruction themselves the candidates for the team were assigned to duty as coaches for the marines from the barracks, both prior to and after the matches, thus disseminating the knowledge ob-

tained by the special course of training they pursued. At Sea Girt in 1909 there was a class of 100 candidates who received this special course, and after the matches at Camp Perry they were distributed among the various posts of the Marine Corps for duty as coaches and instructors in rifle shooting, and the excellent results obtained more than justified the time and expense of the training.

In the winter of 1909 Captain Harlee assumed charge of the construction of the Marine Corps rifle range at Winthrop, Md. Here the 1910 rifle team, which made a better showing than any previous Marine Corps team in the National Match, was developed, and in addition several hundred marines from posts in the vicinity took the regular season's practice. The 1910 team attained second place in the team match. Two members of this team, Sergt. William A. Fragner, winner of the President's Match, and Corp. George W. Farnham, winner of the Individual Military Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States, received practically all of their instruction at the hands of Captain Harlee. In the meantime Captain Harlee found time to prepare the U.S. Marine Corps score book, which is undoubtedly about the best work in that line ever published.

In short, during the years he commanded the Marine Corps rifle team and the various camps of rifle instruction (1908-9-10), the Marine Corps made vast strides in marksmanship proficiency, and established some enviable records in the competitions at Camp Perry, Ohio and Sea Girt, N.J.

Captain Harlee has the reputation of being a friendly and generous competitor, and always showed a willingness when called upon to be of any service whatever to anyone interested in rifle practice. He is well known to many members of the Regular Service and state teams, who will regret that the requirements of the Service necessitated his relief from the work in which he was so much interested, and his assignment to other duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The largest fleet of warships of the U.S. Navy ever assembled at one time is that in the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., to take part in the war maneuvers scheduled to begin July 15. The fleet comprises fifty-two vessels, consisting of battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, submarines, colliers, supply ships, etc. The ships include four Dreadnoughts, the Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana and New Hampshire. The war game will be waged over the stretch of water running between Gay Head and Montauk Point, and the enemy will attempt to run by the defending fleet and enter Narragansett Bay or Long Island Sound.

The Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, comprising the Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina, arrived at Provincetown, Mass., July 13, from Kiel, Germany, in fine condition. Immediately after anchoring the Louisiana, flagship of Rear Admiral Badger, fired a salute in honor of the commander of the Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Osterhaus, and Rear Admiral Badger went on board the Connecticut to visit Rear Admiral Osterhaus. The Connecticut and Michigan left for the coast defense maneuvers between Montauk Point and Gay Head via Newport, the command of the fleet at Provincetown thus falling upon Rear Admiral Badger, who transferred his flag to the Vermont. The Dixie and the Castine, with their convoys, destroyers and submarines, left early July 13 for Bradford, R.I. The Missouri and the Mississippi left Provincetown in the forenoon of July 13 for the bay for maneuvers, and the scout cruiser Salem took station a mile west of the mine calibrating range for instruction in mine planting. The Missouri left for the navy yard, New York, and the Mississippi for Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 13.

Midshipmen of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron now cruising in foreign waters had a delightful visit to Berlin, Germany, on July 5, 6 and 7. The Kaiser issued a special order that they be shown through the royal palace, and the Ministry of Marine arranged for their free admission to the arsenal and other places of interest. Commander Countz on July 9, accompanied by the officers of the squadron, inspected the Kiel Canal. Commander Countz and 150 of the midshipmen inspected the German Naval Academy. The wardroom officers attended dinners on board the German battleships at Kiel on the night of July 9. The Practice Squadron left Kiel July 12 for Bergen, where it is due July 15.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronin, U.S.N., the commanding officer, and the crew of the destroyer Monaghan, which arrived at Newport, R.I., July 7, from Norfolk, are justly proud of her performance. In her run from Norfolk she made thirty knots every hour. It is also claimed for her that she has made from thirty-four to thirty-four and a half knots. The Monaghan left July 8 for Provincetown, Mass.

The following was the degree of completion on July 1, 1911, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Florida, 94.3; Utah, 90.2; Wyoming, 68.8; Arkansas, 68.4; New York, 1.3; Texas, 19.3. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Mayrant, 99.6; Monaghan, 100.0; Walke, 98.7; Patterson, 86.0; Fanning, 27.1; Jarvis, 18.0; Henley, 11.9; Beale, 3.0; Jouett, 43.5; Jenkins, 34.0. Submarine torpedo-boats—Carn, 90.9; Barracuda, 90.0; Pickerel, 85.1; Skate, 85.0; Skink, 92.4; Sturgeon, 92.4; Thrasher, 43.0; Tuna, 75.2; Seal, 87.7; Seawolf, 34.1; Nautilus, 34.2; Garfish, 31.1; Turbot, 31.1; Haddock, 20.1; Cachalot, Orca and Walrus, no reports. Collier—Neptune, 98.2. *Mayrant was delivered at navy yard, Philadelphia, July 10, 1911; *Monaghan was delivered at navy yard, Norfolk, June 20, 1911.

The U.S.S. Alliance was placed out of commission at the naval station, San Juan, P.R., July 7, 1911.

The U.S.S. Pomney was placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I., July 6, 1911.

The U.S.S. Alexander was placed in service at the naval station, Cavite, P.I., July 6, 1911.

A general survey of the Tacoma and Eagle have been completed. Some expensive repairs were recommended by the board and the Bureau of Construction and Repair is now preparing an estimate of the work.

The gun practice of the Atlantic Fleet, it has been claimed by the fishermen about Gloucester, Mass., has a tendency to scare mackerel away. The Master Mariners' Association has adopted resolutions, which they have forwarded to Congressman Gardner. These most earnestly request that the Navy vessels refrain from target and other practice, which necessitates firing of guns, on the Atlantic north of Nantucket Island. The mackerel fisheries bid fair to give better results this season if not interrupted by the firing of guns. Their

contention that the sound and vibration does frighten the mackerel, they claim, is not subject to successful contradiction. Experience, obtained by experiment, they say, has proved this conclusively.

Second Lieut. Armor S. Heffley, U.S.M.C., who was tried by G.C.M., has been sentenced, it is reported, to the loss of three numbers and to be publicly reprimanded by the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. He was found guilty of "disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer" and "absence from station and duty without leave."

The work of stripping the spar deck houses of the old U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor of woodwork and furniture began July 12. The mahogany in the ward-rooms of Captain Sigbee's quarters and all the rooms aft above the spar deck was taken out. After being washed by high pressure water these fittings were made into bundles and sent aboard the Leonidas.

Whitney Collins, a chief carpenter's mate, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., was decorated July 8, 1911, with the order of the Red Cross of Italy. The decoration was pinned on by Capt. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., commanding the station, in the presence of the enlisted men and apprentices drawn up on the parade ground. Collins, on the occasion of the earthquake in Italy some years ago, was instrumental in relieving much suffering on the island of Sicily. The decoration was recently received by the Italian Embassy, sent by the Ambassador to the Navy Department, and then to Captain Hourigan. Captain Hourigan also pinned good conduct medals upon Walter Jackson, an oiler; F. E. C. Fralin, ship's carpenter, and Elmer Howard, boatswain's mate.

Edward V. Lee, the absconding Navy paymaster's clerk, was sentenced to five years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to pay a fine of \$5,000 by Judge Hazel in U.S. Court, in session at Mayville, N.Y., July 12. Judge Hazel said the penalty imposed was none too severe. Lee deserted the U.S. warship Georgia at Guantanamo, Cuba, last February, taking with him a valise containing \$46,000, money belonging to the ship. After visiting several American cities he sailed for Europe. The day following his arrest he was united in marriage to Miss Audrey F. Kelsey, of Washington, D.C.

NOTES OF THE MAINE.

Ground was broken in New York city May 12 at Columbus Circle for the Battleship Maine Memorial. It will stand within the entrance of Central Park, and will run for about 200 feet back on the plot of grass between the roadways running parallel to Fifty-ninth street and to Central Park West. On either side will be thrown ornamental wings in the form of marble seats and balustrades terminating in small perzolas. The Maine Memorial will be ready, it is hoped, for a public opening next summer.

Cuba is arranging to pay a tribute to the U.S. sailors whose lives were sacrificed in the destruction of the Maine at Havana in 1898. President Gomez has issued a decree ordering a special demonstration of sympathy throughout the republic as soon as Havana Harbor gives up the dead.

All the papers of Madrid, Spain, on July 7, printed the statement of Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., stating his belief that the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor in 1898 was caused by the explosion of her magazines, and not by an external force. One newspaper, in commenting upon the statement, says that it will be shown that although Spain had to give up her American possessions she has not been dishonored.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean suggests that, instead of trying to raise the wreck of the Maine, the cofferdam walls around it should be filled with concrete and an islet should be made over the remains of the dead sailors, and on top should be erected a monument to the Americans who there lost their lives. "Let that monument be a perpetual witness to the tale of how the Maine was avenged and Cuba freed, that devoted Americans may tell their sons a hundred years hence, and that these sons may know how to love their country and how to die for her honor!" It criticizes General Bixby, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, for saying that the primary cause of the explosion will never be known. While admitting that this may be technically true, the Inter-Ocean says such a statement gives aid and comfort to "our country's enemies everywhere." We do not quite follow the logic of our Chicago contemporary. If the fact is that the action of the water has made it impossible to detect the real cause of the explosion, we do not see how anyone is aiding the enemies of this country by stating that to be true. We suppose that if General Bixby had given an opinion contrary to the facts and to his belief, "the enemies of our country" would have been completely overwhelmed.

JAPAN IN THE PACIFIC.

Homer Lea reports that he has received advices by cable that the Emperor of Japan had placed a ban on the Japanese translation of his book, "The Valor of Ignorance," apparently because of the assumption in the book that eventually there will be a contest for supremacy of the Pacific Ocean between this country and Japan. The book has been translated into a number of languages, including German, French and Chinese. General Lea, who stopped off in Washington on June 20 to pay his respects to the officers at the War Department, was on his way to Germany, where he will have his eyes treated by a specialist. In personal appearance he suggests rather the student than the military man. He is only about five feet three inches in height, of slight physique, with a pale, clean-shaven face and near-sighted eyes. In talking about his book, he said that the events of the last two years have convinced him that he was overconservative in the views expressed in the book. It is impossible, he maintains, to predict when this and that nation will come into war conflict, as in a general sense war is determined by the angle of convergence of two nations toward a common objective. The time is determined by the acuteness of the angle of that convergence plus the rate of speed with which both nations approach the point of contact, which is war. The objective of the United States and Japan is the control of the Pacific Ocean. The directions of the lines along which Japan and this country move are convergent. That war has not been reached has been due to the fact that as the impulses of Japanese aggres-

sion have increased in like ratio has there been a recession by the United States, as in the case of Japan's protests against our occupancy of the Hawaiian Islands and the treatment of her people in California. "While the establishment of American naval and military power in the Pacific or Hawaii has not been attempted yet," General Lea is quoted as saying, "Japan has prepared for this eventuality in so effective a manner that, notwithstanding what the naval forces of the United States may be in the future, these islands can be seized from within and converted into a Japanese naval and military base so quickly that they will be impregnable to the power of this Republic, regardless of what it may be on the mainland." If correctly quoted, the military author seems to have overlooked the present active operations to make Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, a great fortified base for the United States. To maintain its present status in the Pacific, and to open to the American people free intercourse with China, he holds that the United States should adopt in toto the recommendations of former Secretary of War Dickinson and General Wood, Chief of Staff, for the expansion of our military strength.

An analysis of the Japanese population in Hawaii leads the Military Digest, of the Philippines, to believe that it is entirely within the bounds of possibility that by 1930, if present conditions continue, the government of the Hawaiian Islands may be largely in the hands of the Japanese and the territory may be represented in the congress by a Japanese-American. Of a total population in the Hawaiian Islands of 170,000, the Japanese now number about 75,000. Only a few of the Japanese, however, are voters, since no Japanese born immigrant can become a voter. All Japanese born in Hawaii are American citizens. There were in the islands in 1900 nearly 5,000 native born Japanese, and each year since 1898 there have been born from 500 to 1,500. It is estimated that by 1919 there will be in the islands at least 1,000 Japanese voters; in 1922, 3,505; in 1924, 6,000, and in 1930 about 15,000. The total number of voters in the islands is not more than 25,000. Private schools, in which only the Japanese language is taught, are maintained throughout the islands. All Japanese children are forced after the close of the American schools each day to attend the Japanese schools for a couple of hours, indicating that the Japanese are determined to maintain their racial integrity and counteract the efforts made toward their Americanization. A belief in the early preponderance of the Japanese in Hawaii seems to accord with the fact that the rate of increase among the white races in the islands is inferior to that of the Japanese.

Ensign Robert S. Young, jr., U.S.N., attached to the torpedo-boat destroyer Perkins, undergoing repairs at the navy yard, New York, disappeared from his boat Tuesday night, July 11, and fears are entertained that he has committed suicide. He left a note in his quarters in which he said he intended to commit suicide, but Rear Admiral Leutze telegraphed to the Navy Department on July 13 expressing the belief that Ensign Young did not kill himself, but had disappeared for the purpose of escaping trial. Prior to his disappearance he had been confined to his quarters aboard the vessel to await trial by court-martial on a charge of being absent without leave. Police and detectives are searching for him. The police found a revolver, one cartridge in which had been dented on the head, as if an effort had been made to discharge it. In his note telling that he intended to commit suicide the Ensign said he was going to drown himself. Other statements made in the note were not made public by the yard officials. The last seen of Ensign Young was at ten p.m. July 11, when some of his fellow-officers had a talk with him. At that time he appeared in a normal state of mind, though depressed over the disgrace of being in confinement. When the officer of the deck aboard the Perkins went to the Ensign's quarters on the morning of July 12 he found them empty. On the dresser lay the note threatening suicide and addressed to Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, commanding the Perkins. Ensign Young was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1904. He was assigned to the Perkins in June, 1908. During his active service he had been assigned to various vessels. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina, in which state he was born. Dr. R. S. Young, father of Ensign Young, resides at Concord, N.C., and his mother is in an Atlanta hospital, where she recently underwent an operation. Ensign Young was engaged to a Miss Merritt, of Norfolk, Va., and the wedding was announced recently to take place in the fall.

Expressing the hope that the period of general training at the various training stations from the time of enlistment to drafting for service may be increased to at least six months, Comdr. A. C. Niblack, U.S.N., discusses in a well illustrated paper in the June Proceedings of the Naval Institute, "The Swedish System—A Further Plea for Physical Training in the Navy." He would have the three books dealing with its principles as applied in the British Navy, adopted outright in our Navy. The "setting-up" exercise, under the name of "physical drill," used in our Navy for many years, the essayist says, is necessarily a failure, because it does not provide progressive development, is perfunctory, and has no definite standard, end or aim. All gymnasiums in the United States, with their costly apparatus, more or less fail in their real purpose through the jumbling of different systems and apparatus. The safe and sane principle embodied in the Swedish system is the prevention of overstraining, which is the radical fault in the German system and in any other than the Swedish system, which latter does not compel constant medical supervision by a trained physician. The problem in the Navy is to correct in otherwise healthy young men who enter the Service, those defects resulting from arrested development and from incorrect attitude due to work which has left its impress in characteristic lack of symmetry and in poor carriage. Accompanying this paper is the physical chart made at the Naval Academy from the test of 1,000 midshipmen classified and arranged according to heights in half inches from 62 to 74.5 inches. No person is ever found who corresponds with the average. The curve of each individual is a very erratic zigzag line, graphically indicating variations above and below the average or normal. Tape-line circumference of muscles is not an index of the muscle's capacity for work or need of exercise, and any system of prescription for exercise based on anthropometric measurements is sufficiently vague to be unscientific. In a military system where strict physical examination precedes acceptance, and where there are thousands of recruits, an automatic system is essential

and nothing else will answer. The essayist again praises the universal dynamometer as a valuable aid to proper physical development.

Our official naval statistics of British ships are misleading, according to an interview in the Boston Transcript of July 1 with Major G. A. Jackson-Burton, who is described as of the British army. He is quoted as sharply criticising Brassey's naval information. "Brassey's Naval Almanack for 1911 is incorrect and misleading," he said, "as it gives twelve of the British battleships and cruisers as being already armed with the new 13.5 gun, whereas there is not a ship afloat of any nation with such a gun. Brassey also gives the British super-Dreadnought Lion as being armed with a 12-inch gun, though, as a matter of fact, the Lion will be the very first battleship in the world to carry the 13.5 gun. These mistakes of Brassey's Almanack have been copied into the American official statistics, and should be corrected. The difference between the three guns named is as follows: The 13-inch gun is a gun with a short chase and with a range of eight miles. The 12-inch gun has a much longer chase, has a range of twelve miles and throws a shell of 850 lbs. weight, while the 13.5-inch gun, or the newest monster of destruction, has a range of eighteen miles and throws a shell weighing 1,250 lbs.; its striking power is 60,000 tons to the inch, so this, multiplied by 13.5, gives a direct blow of 931,500 tons, after which there is the explosion of the shell of 1,250 lbs. of high explosive, which power is incalculable and could destroy any ship in the world. But enormous and powerful as these guns are, they will be superseded entirely in the near future, as America is at the present time testing a 14-inch gun and Great Britain a 15-inch. All naval authorities are replacing the 13-inch gun with the 12-inch. If the British and United States navies were ever to combine for the purpose of enforcing peace they could dictate terms to the whole world."

An invention for the release of the crew from a disabled sunken submarine was recently tested off Kingsbridge, Devon, by the inventor, Mr. Thomas Sladen. The principal feature of the invention, as described in the United Service Gazette, is what Mr. Sladen has named the "liberator." The construction of the "liberator" and the mechanical contrivance for opening of the outlet are kept secret. The design differs from others in that the exit is not made by way of the conning tower, which Mr. Sladen considers practically unworkable. The invention has a cover at the outlet secured by two services of bolts, the first being to keep it watertight and the second to prevent premature opening or displacement through any slight internal explosion or otherwise. Mr. Sladen explains that when a man takes charge of the "liberator" he fixes the breathing apparatus, closes an airtight slide, makes one complete turn of a hand-wheel, and his work is accomplished, the cover opening and the men rising to the surface. The aggregate time occupied, allowing for any awkward handling of the "liberator," through semi-darkness or excitement, is forty-five seconds. To test the invention two dummy "sailors" were placed in a small model of a submarine, which was then submerged in about three feet of water. In a short space of time the dummies liberated themselves and rose to the surface one after the other. Mr. Sladen has been in communication with the Admiralty, who have requested him to forward particulars of his invention.

The experimental target practice of the Delaware has been postponed until Aug. 20. It has also been decided to make these experiments in the Chesapeake Bay instead of Cape Cod, as originally planned. It was found that it would be too expensive and materially interfere with other target arrangements to take the targets from Norfolk up to Cape Cod. The practice of the Atlantic Fleet will take place as originally planned, in September, and the two events come too close together to conduct the Delaware experiment at Cape Cod.

The Gulf Stream is running closer to the mouth of the Mississippi River than ever before, causing remarkably high temperatures in the river itself, according to Lieut. John C. Soley, U.S.N., who is in charge of the U.S. Hydrographic Office at New Orleans. Never before has the Gulf Stream been known to affect the river so far up as New Orleans, 100 miles.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue.

Paducah, arrived at Cape Gracias-a-Dios, July 8.

Buffalo, sailed from Unalakpa July 10 for Kiska, Alaska.

Vicksburg, arrived at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, July 10.

Prairie, sailed from Guantanamo July 11 for Norfolk, Va.

Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, sailed from Kiel, Germany, July 12 for Bergen, Norway.

Maine, sailed from Portsmouth, N.H., June 12 for Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Navajo, sailed from Mare Island, Cal., June 12 for Honolulu.

Prometheus, arrived at San Francisco July 12.

Colorado and Glacier, arrived at Mare Island July 12.

Cheyenne, arrived at Bremerton, Wash., July 12.

Marblehead, sailed from Santa Barbara for Santa Cruz, Cal., July 12.

Brutus, sailed from Boston for Hampton Roads July 12.

Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Truxtun, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence, Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan, sailed from Eureka, Cal., for Coos Bay, Ore., July 12.

Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio, sailed from Provincetown, Mass., for New York, N.Y., July 12.

Virginia, sailed from Provincetown, Mass., for Hampton Roads July 12.

Justin, arrived at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, July 12.

Wilmington, arrived at Olongapo, P.I., July 12.

Caesar, sailed from San Juan, P.R., July 12 for Guantanamo, Cuba.

North Carolina, arrived at Cristobal July 13.

Louisiana, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Kansas, arrived at Provincetown, Mass., July 13.

Connecticut, sailed from Provincetown for New Haven, Conn., July 13.

Michigan and Yankton, sailed from Provincetown for Newport, R.I., July 13.

Severn, Castine, Grayling, Narwhal, Salmon, Bonita, Snapper, Stingray, Tarpon, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 13.

Colorado, sailed from Mare Island for Seattle July 13.

Missouri, sailed New York July 13.

Maine, Ohio, and Mississippi, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 13.

Marblehead, arrived Santa Cruz July 13.

Michigan, Dixie, Reid, Lamson, Flusser, Preston, Smith, Paulding, Drayton, Roe, Terry, McCall, Burrows and Sterrett, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 13.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by Senate July 12, 1911.
Promotions in the Navy.

Richmond Bryant, of Texas, to be a second lieutenant in Marine Corps from July 6, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Chief Gun. Arthur A. Phelps to be a chief gunner, to rank with, but after, lieutenant (J.G.) on retired list, from Feb. 11, 1910, the date upon which he was transferred to retired list.

Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, additional number in grade, to be a commander from Jan. 9, 1911, with the officer next above him.

Lieut. Walter G. Roper to be lieutenant commander from Jan. 14, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Edward L. McSheehy to be a lieutenant to fill vacancy occurring Feb. 15, 1911, and to take rank from Jan. 31, 1911.

The following lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants from July 1911 to fill vacancies: Leigh Noyes, Walter B. Decker.

Ensign Walter F. Jacobs to be a lieutenant (J.G.) Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.

P.A. Surg. Howard F. Strine to be a surgeon June 2, 1911, to fill vacancy.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry H. Hough to be a commander May 6, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

P.A. Surg. Louis W. Bishop to be a surgeon Aug. 24, 1911, to fill vacancy.

Asst. Surg. Earle P. Huff to be a passed assistant surgeon July 12, 1910, upon completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Lawrence M. Schmidt to be a passed assistant surgeon Dec. 28, 1910, upon completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell to be a passed assistant surgeon from May 18, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

The following assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons from June 15, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons: Lindsay O. Whiteside and George C. Thomas.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion in the Navy received by the Senate June 29, 1911, which appeared in our issue of July 8, page 1372, were confirmed by the Senate July 6, 1911.

G.O. 116, JUNE 5, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

1. When gasoline is allowed to a ship it shall always be stored in the open air on the weather decks, and in time of war it shall either be landed or thrown overboard, as circumstances require. This provision shall not apply to tenders or supply ships carrying large quantities of gasoline as cargo.

2. The following is established as the maximum amount of gasoline that shall be carried on board a vessel at any one time:

	Gallons to each.
(a) Battleships prior to No. 13 (Virginia).....	410
(b) All other battleships.....	510
(c) Armored cruisers.....	410
(d) Scout cruisers.....	250
(e) Protected cruisers.....	120
(f) Gunboats and torpedo craft.....	60
(g) All flagships (additional).....	150

No vessel shall have an allowance of gasoline unless supplied with one or more master's orders, which shall be in accordance with the order also gives detailed instructions for the storage and transportation of gasoline.

G.O. 117, JUNE 12, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

All motorboats of every type in the Naval Service shall have mufflers fitted on the exhaust, which shall be so arranged that they may be cut out when the noise is not objectionable. The mufflers shall always be in use when in the vicinity of cities and towns.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 118, JUNE 14, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

Special attention is invited to Par. 3, Art. 926, U.S. Navy Regulations, which will be strictly enforced. No work for private parties or corporations will be done at any navy yard or station prior to the receipt of authority from the Secretary of the Navy, except in case of emergency, where work may be commenced by order of the commandant, who will immediately report circumstances in full to the Department.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 119, JUNE 15, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

On July 1, 1911, the title of the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., will be changed to U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 99, JUNE 12, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

Hereafter, diameters and thicknesses of materials, heretofore specified by gauge numbers, will be specified in decimals of an inch, and reference to gauge numbers and gauges will be discontinued.

Special Order No. 98, of Nov. 12, 1908, in relation to gauges and gauge numbers is hereby revoked.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 100, JUNE 19, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

The U.S.S. Mindoro is hereby stricken from the Navy List on this date.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 101, JUNE 28, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

To permit the use of the Western Union Cipher Code for the transmission of the names of officers of the U.S. Marine Corps, S.O. 63, Oct. 8, 1910, is hereby modified by reassignment of numbers beginning with "4501-FUAB-Lijnkruid", as follows:

5001-FUAB-Lijnkruid; 5050-FUCE-Lilientrag; 5051-FVAB-Lilientrag; 5100-FVCE-Lilientrag; 5200-FVHN-Lilientrag; 5300-FVLW-Lingua; 5400-FVQE-Linsenfeld; 5500-FVUN-Linonfalo; 5501-FVUO-Lipothymic.

BECKMAN WINTHROP,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 7.—Lieut. N. E. Nichols detached duty Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield detached duty Birmingham; to duty Des Moines as executive and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. McWhorter detached duty Des Moines; to duty New Jersey.

Lieut. (J.G.) I. C. Shute detached duty Princeton; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. Condit, retired, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C., to home.

Ensign P. H. Hammond detached duty Idaho; to duty Des Moines as senior engineer officer.

Ensign P. H. McCrary detached duty Princeton; to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. P. Le Clair detached duty Georgia; to duty Des Moines.

Ensign E. H. Williams detached duty Des Moines; to duty Ohio.

Ensign C. H. Boucher detached duty Tacoma; to duty Des Moines.

Ensign R. H. Orr detached duty Mississippi; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. J. Maupin detached duty Tacoma; to duty Mississippi.

Chief Bsn. F. D. Blakely and Chief Gun. R. H. Cheney detached duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to duty on Active Station.

Chief Mach. O. Johnson detached duty Birmingham; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. Quill, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1911.

Mach. J. E. Jones detached duty Independence; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Paymr. Clerk A. J. Barnum appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Mississippi, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk H. A. Hooton appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Tacoma, revoked.

JULY 8.—Capt. F. A. Wilner, retired, detached duty as commandant of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and as commandant of the 1st Naval District; to home.

Capt. C. O. Rogers detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty as commandant of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and 1st Naval District.

Ensign V. D. Chapline detached duty South Dakota; to duty Virginia.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Eaton detached duty North Dakota; to duty Virginia.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Pollard detached duty Virginia; to duty North Dakota.

Chaplain F. Thompson detached duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill.

Mach. O. S. Wolf to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerk C. F. Bennett appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

JULY 10.—Capt. E. Simpson commissioned a captain in Navy from March 4, 1911.

Capt. M. Johnston commissioned a captain in Navy from June 14, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Lackey commissioned a lieutenant commander in Navy from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne commissioned a lieutenant commander in Navy from June 14, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. Taussig detached duty Delaware; to duty command Ammen.

Lieuts. J. S. Woods and B. H. Steele commissioned lieutenants in Navy from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. E. S. Robinson commissioned a lieutenant in Navy from Oct. 28, 1910.

Mdn. M. C. Cheek and R. S. Field to duty Missouri.

Mdn. W. M. Quigley to duty Michigan.

Med. Dir. J. E. Gardner commissioned a medical director in Navy from June 2, 1911.

P.A. Paymr. F. T. Foxwell commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in Navy from Feb. 26, 1911.

P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald detached duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to duty Virginia.

P.A. Asst. Paymr. J. H. Gunnell detached duty Virginia; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. W. Williams detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty New Jersey.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Beach detached duty New Jersey; to temporary duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerks F. H. Basan, M. C. Knep and F. Hunt appointment as paymaster's clerks in the Navy revoked.

JULY 11.—Comdr. E. F. Eckhardt, retired, detached duty Independence; to home.

Lieut. E. A. Brooks when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C., to duty Independence as executive officer.

Surg. R. P. Crandall to duty Franklin.

Surg. R. W. Plummer detached duty Franklin; to duty Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill.

P.A. Surg. J. T. Miller detached duty Franklin; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. W. Zalesky to duty Franklin.

Asst. Surg. G. A. Riker detached duty Louisiana; to duty Dixie.

Chief Bsn. W. Jurschka to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ensn. H. W. Stratton detached duty Franklin; to duty Lebanon.

JULY 12.—Comdr. C. H. Hayes detached duty command Princeton; to duty command Annapolis.

Lieut. W. L. Culbertson detached duty connection navy rifle team; to duty Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. F. Green detached duty Princeton; to duty Annapolis as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. Baker detached duty Annapolis; to duty Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, and additional duty Princeton.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. A. Taffinder detached duty Princeton; to duty Annapolis as senior engineer officer.

Ensign C. C. Clark detached duty Princeton; to duty Annapolis.

Mdn. F. E. Johnson and G. A. Trever detached duty Princeton; to duty Annapolis.

Mdn. E. L. Gunther detached duty connection navy rifle team; to duty Montgomery.

Med. Insp. J. G. Field detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty command of naval hospital, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Kaufman detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Louisiana.

Chief Mach. G. Growney detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty South Dakota.

Chief Mach. E. Evans detached duty South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. B. Gebhardt placed upon the retired list from July 10, 1911; to discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to home.

JULY 13.—Commodore R. F. Lopez, retired, detached duty senior member board of survey vessels of Pacific coast; to home.

Comdr. J. L. Jayne detached temporary duty Navy Department; to temporary duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. S. B. Thomas commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from May 19, 1911.

Lieut. B. G. Bartholow detached temporary duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty in charge branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco.

Midshipman C. H. Cobb detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Minnesota.

Midshipman G. F. Howell detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Minnesota.

Med. Dir. J. O. Byrnes commissioned a medical director from June 11, 1911.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. U. Reed detached duty Princeton; to duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

P.A. Surg. J. A. Biello commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 11, 1911.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Lanning appointed an assistant surgeon from June 21, 1911.

Asst. Civil Engr. D. G. Copeland appointed an assistant civil engineer from June 24, 1911.

Asst. Civil Engr. G. A. Duncan appointed an assistant civil engineer from June 24, 1911.

Chief Mach. L. Grossenbaker discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Paymr. Clerk J. M. Cornell appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Chefoo, China, July 13, 1911.

Chief Bsn. J. Davis detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

Capt. T. L. Hannah detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to treatment naval hospital, Olongapo, P.I.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 5.—Capt. F. C. McConnell, retired, placed on retired list from June 28.

Second Lieut. J. C. Fegan detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to Marine Officer's School, Port Royal, for duty with marine detachment of U.S.S. Florida.

JULY 6.—Capt. L. M. Gulick granted leave of absence for two months.

First Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, retired, granted leave of absence for one month.

First Lieut. J. C. Farquharson to Cincinnati, O., for temporary duty in charge of Central Recruiting District.

First Lieut. J. F. Dyer granted leave of absence for one month and ten days.

Second Lieut. C. L. Gawne detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to Marine Barracks.

Second Lieut. E. T. Evans detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Naval Prison.

Second Lieut. F. T. Evans granted sick leave of absence for one month.

(Continued on page 1408)

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2949, Mr. Works.—To establish a hydrographic station at Los Angeles, Cal.

S. 2964, Mr. Clapp.—For the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps.

H.R. 12415, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—To prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

H.R. 12421, Mr. Morrison.—To amend the Military Academy Appropriation Act of 1910.

H.R. 12428, Mr. Lamb.—For the purchase and preservation of Jamestown Island, Va.

H.R. 12503, Mr. Reburn.—Authorizing the appointment of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 13, 1911.

The Navy aviators who were expected by July 1 have not yet arrived for permanent work. Both Capt. W. I. Chambers and Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., have been to Annapolis on temporary visits. Several engines for the air machines have been tested by Capt. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., at the Naval Experiment Station, at Fort Madison, for Captain Chambers. The site of the hangar has also been surveyed, but no work has yet commenced on it, nor have any air machines arrived. The site of the aviation station is at the Greenbush Point Farm, not at the Fort Madison or Naval Experiment Station Grounds. The farm is one of the latest pieces of property acquired in this section by the Government, and by its long and level plateau that forms all of the land is peculiarly adapted both to flying and landing in aerial flights. The grounds of Fort Madison are unsuited for these experiments, owing to high hills adjacent and contracted area. Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., it is stated, will be the manager of the school of aviation and Lieutenant Ellyson his assistant. The whole department will be under the control of Captain Chambers.

Mrs. T. Winslow Pickering left here July 11 for Bethlehem, Pa., accompanied by her son, Mdm. Langdon Pickering, who recently had an operation performed upon him at the Naval Academy Hospital here. Mrs. Pickering will join at Bethlehem her son, Ensign Nelson W. Pickering, U.S.N., and with her two sons will spend the summer at Watch Hill, Conn. Prof. Gaston Costel, Mrs. Costel and their daughter, André left here July 12 for the Catskill Mountains. Mrs. William Parker, who has been on an extended trip to New York, with her husband, has returned home. Mrs. Trench, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench, U.S.N., is spending the summer at "The Glen" here, Pigeon Cove, Mass. P.A. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N., has rented No. 205 Hanover street, in this city, and will shortly occupy it.

On Friday afternoon last Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., paid the official visit, usual to the new head of the Academy on assuming his position, to the Governor of Maryland at the executive mansion. The two officers remained but a brief period, and shortly after Governor Crothers, escorted by Adj. Gen. Henry M. Warfield, Col. Henry M. Hutton and Major Robert Alexander, U.S.A., the new inspector general of the Maryland National Guard, returned the Superintendent's call.

The following additional midshipmen have been admitted to the new Fourth Class: Charles F. Wetterburn, Md.; Francis S. Lowe, Mass.; Lloyd Landrum Armstrong, Tenn.; Robert M. Parkinson, Idaho; Samuel R. Shumaker, Pa.; Hugh G. Eldridge, Tenn.; William J. Nunnally, Ga.; Robert O. B. Burwell, N.C.; Leonard J. Kirby, Jr., N.J.; Romeo J. Joudreau, Iowa; Rylan D. Tisdale, Md.; George C. Hill, at large; Elmer R. Henning, at large; Clarence E. Deschamps, S.C.; Alexander S. Wetherapoon, N.Y.; Allen Barnett, Ohio; William W. Schott, Kas.; Frank D. Wagner, Pa.; Stephen C. Rockwell, Ohio; Charles G. Thomas, Ill.; Millard G. Gamble, Jr., Ga.

Mrs. Upshur, wife of Lieut. W. P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., of Port Royal, S.C., has been called home here by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. William Munford. Bandmaster Charles A. Zimmerman, Naval Academy band, and Mrs. Zimmerman left here on Saturday for Atlantic City, N.J., to attend the Elks' Convention. Mrs. McMen's wife, of Capt. Donald Pettit Morrison, U.S.N., has gone to Provincetown, Mass., to join her husband. Mrs. Badger, wife of Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, U.S.N., is spending the summer at Provincetown, Mass. Mrs. Marston, wife of Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene, Worthington, of this city.

Among the successful candidates who entered the new Fourth Class is Daniel Armstrong, son of the late General Armstrong, who founded Hampton Institute, for colored boys and Indians. Darnell Tisdale, another who successfully passed, is the son of the late Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, U.S.N. Young Tisdale received the highest mark of all who took the June examinations. The son of Med. Insp. Albert M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., who also passed, stood second on the list. He has not yet taken his physical examination, as he will not attain his sixteenth year, the minimum age to enter the Naval Academy, until August, when he will be physically examined.

Instructor H. J. Fenton left here for New York to sail July 12 on the Carmania, of the Cunard Line, to spend two months in the British Isles. Instructor and Mrs. R. H. Bonilla and son are at Hotel Katerskill, Catskill Mountains, for the summer. Mach. R. H. Bush, of the U.S.S. Idaho, spent the week-end with his family here last week.

Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, U.S.N., and Miss Edith McCormick, daughter of Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., have been visiting Miss Margaret Thomas Sullivan, of Roland Park, Baltimore county, Md.

Comdr. D. W. Mullan, U.S.N., is at the Blue Mountain House, Blue Ridge, Pa. Mr. Harry L. Sturdy, son of the late Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Sturdy, U.S.N., has been elected instructor of mathematics of St. John's College and college librarian during a year's leave of absence granted. Prof. Amos Woodcock, who will take up a special course at Harvard.

R. M. Farrar, North Dakota, and O. E. Neall, New York, have been admitted as midshipmen of the Fourth Class.

Miss Margaret Hill, daughter of Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., is visiting her grandparents here, and Mrs. Robert Somers, Mrs. Purvis, wife of Dr. J. O. Purvis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Owen Hill, at New London, Conn. Capt. Harry Lansdale Boyd, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, has been here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. M. Boyd.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 12, 1911.

It is impossible to get away from "the weather." Unpleasant as is the topic, it is forced upon one at every turn. During the period of highest temperature last week all construction work at the post was ordered suspended.

An announcement made by Chaplain Travers last Sunday morning found favor, doubtless, with his cadet hearers, at least. It was to the effect that next Sunday morning, weather permitting, the service would be held out-of-doors, at nine o'clock. While the site of the out-of-door chapel has not as yet been definitely determined, it is expected that it will be in the vicinity of the Battle Monument. A number of years ago, during the renovation of the old cadet chapel, services were held each Sunday morning, the summer, under the trees in front of the library and were well attended. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached at the chapel services last Sunday morning, taking for his subject "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah," from Revelations 5:5. The musical portion of the service was greatly enriched by a violin solo, played by Miss Barry. One of Sassoon's compositions was selected. Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Leila, and two of her sons, the Messrs. George and Ray, left on Thursday for North Hatley, Canada, where she has taken a cottage. Mrs. Harrison and her family have been at the hotel for the past six weeks. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox have sailed for Panama, en route for Cuba, where they will spend the "Colonel's" leave. Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt have adieu to their friends last Thursday, and left for a number of visits before proceeding to the Captain's new station. They will visit Mrs. Nesbitt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, at Cleveland, Ohio, en route. Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf., who has been spending a brief leave with his family since the death

of his father, Colonel Larned, left yesterday. Mrs. Larned, with her two daughters, and Lieut. Edwin Larned, expect to leave during the present week.

Dr. Holden, the librarian, who has been quite an invalid for some time, underwent an operation last Saturday afternoon. He is at present very ill. Mr. Edward C. Holden, of Para, Brazil, is now with his father, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Van Vleet, 16th Inf., Major James W. McCain, 13th Inf., and family, Mrs. H. P. McCain and Miss Mary McCain, wife and daughter of Colonel McCain, A.G. Dept., are among recent guests at the hotel. Capt. H. C. Smith, 15th Inf.; Mrs. Jay E. Hopkins, a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Ward; Mrs. Burr, wife of Col. Edward Burr, have been among other visitors at the Point.

The members of the fourth class began guard duty on their entrance into camp. The corps is the largest ever at the post during the summer, owing to the number of fourth classmen recently admitted.

Mrs. and Mrs. Ogden, of Tuxedo, with a party of friends motored over from Tuxedo last Sunday at 9:10 A.M. Mrs. Ogden is great-granddaughter of the late Professor Davies and a great-niece of the late Colonel Davies, a tablet to whose memory was placed on the walls of Cullum a few years ago. Previous to her marriage she was Miss Augusta McKim Davies, daughter of the late Mr. William Gilbert Davies. Mrs. William Gilbert Davies is now her daughter at Tuxedo.

The condition of Dr. Edward S. Holden, which, since the operation performed July 8 has been very serious, was reported as improved on Wednesday, July 12.

Major Farrand Sayre, Mrs. and Miss Sayre have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 10, 1911.

Mrs. Wilson McClaughey has gone to Joliet, Ill., for a short visit with relatives. Lieut. Joseph Topham, Jr., has arrived from San Antonio, Texas, and, with Mrs. Topham, is a guest of her father, Mr. W. A. Kirkham.

Miss Ethel Leonard, of Joliet, Ill., who has been spending part of her vacation the guest of Major and Mrs. W. R. McClaughey, and who sustained a fracture of the skull as a result of a fall from a horse, died Thursday evening without regaining consciousness.

Lieut. G. R. Guild, Sig. Corps, has gone to Fort Bayard, N.M., for medical treatment. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Mauborgne have gone to Boston for the summer. Major Krebs has gone to San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Peyton G. Clark are spending the summer at Pine Log Inn, Eldora, Colo. Major Willis Uline, 15th Inf., has arrived from San Antonio, Texas, to join Mrs. Uline and children, who are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, at Major and Mrs. Uline entertained Thursday evening with cards. Miss Josephine O'Keefe, sister of Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., has gone to Minneapolis, Minn., for the summer. Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick and sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson, were guests of friends for the week-end in Kansas City.

Serjt. and Mrs. J. J. Jackson have returned from a trip to Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. and Mrs. William N. Hughes are now occupying the residence of Mrs. Walter Holmes at 3510 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, and will later come to this post for station. Lieut. J. O'K. Taussig, Lieut. Stanley Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Kerwin and Lieut. and Mrs. Blauvelt attended the dance in the city Friday evening at Association Park. Mrs. George W. Stewart has gone to San Antonio to join Major Stewart, P. O. Knight and daughter, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Church, of Cheyenne, Wyo., at the post.

The 13th Infantry band concert attracted a large number of visitors to Hot Wells, Texas, Saturday evening, where ever comfort was arranged for their reception. The concert lasted two hours and at 10 o'clock the officers and a number of young ladies enjoyed a dance.

Friday afternoon the Service School Detachment No. 2 played Troop H, 15th Cavalry, in which the Cavalry won by a score of 5 to 6. It was the closest game played here this season.

Lieut. J. O'K. Taussig, 7th Inf., left Sunday for Niagara Falls to attend a college fraternity convention to be held at that place. Lieut. R. C. Hand, 13th Inf., arrived Saturday from San Antonio and will be the guest of his family for several days.

Twenty-five Army officers left from the Staff College in a special Pullman over the Burlington Railroad for San Antonio, Texas, July 1. Capt. and Mrs. Brewer have gone to San Antonio, Texas. Miss Laura Topham, of Lawrence, Kas., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, who are visiting in the city. Sunday afternoon Troop E won from Troop H, 15th Cavalry. The score was 14 to 5.

After being in use for over forty years the old guardhouse is being replaced by the new building, which is the largest one of its kind in the United States. One hundred and fifty men can be taken care of at one time. The main part of the new guardhouse is 122x32 feet, while the gateway is 36x40 feet. The building is two stories high and modern in every respect. In the basement are twelve cells for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, two cage rooms and boiler room and scullery. The guard room and four officers' quarters are on the second floor, facing McPherson avenue. Immediately behind the guard room are two lavatories, in each of which are three shower baths and a bathtub. The additional cages, kitchen and dining room are also on the second floor.

Major and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, U.S.A., the guests for some time of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson of the city have left for a trip through the Grand Canyon en route to the Philippines.

The following candidates for examination, with a view of entering West Point, are here: J. L. Campbell, G. L. Campbell, C. C. Casey, W. A. Fowler, F. C. Merrill, M. C. Reynolds and R. S. R. Smith.

Mrs. Collins is ill with malaria at her home on Wint avenue. Col. H. O. Perley, M.C., has arrived from the Department of the Colorado and will be in command of the medical department. Mrs. Evans, wife of Captain Evans, and children have gone to Wisconsin in summer for several months. Mrs. James McGee, 15th Cav., is suffering from heat prostration at her home in the city.

With the 13th Infantry the champion baseball team has returned from San Antonio. The team was entered with the big baseball tournament at San Antonio and was leading the league with three victories and no defeats when the order came to return to the post.

Fort Leavenworth won the Army baseball championship last year by winning in all the big Army tournaments. Some of the popular soldiers are still playing. Reider, Riebel, the two Trutners, Denne and Alantine. Troop E and the Army Service School Detachment No. 2 have each won a game out of the two played and will soon have a third game. The first game Troop E won by a score of 16 to 14, while the Detachment won the second by the score of 17 to 13.

Capt. R. O. Mason, 5th Field Art., will leave at once to join his battery at Sparta, Wis. Capt. J. R. Slattery, C.E., left Thursday night for Cincinnati on route to Jacksonville, Fla. Lieut. E. R. Gentry, M.C., has gone to San Antonio, taking with him the traveling laboratory at the post. Mrs. B. F. Bistine and little daughter Jane have gone to Mackinac Island to spend the summer. Captain Marshall was the host at a delightful dinner party at Hurrie's Garden Sunday evening, when the guests included Mrs. and Mrs. William Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah; Major and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, Major and Mrs. Gove, Major and Mrs. C. C. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Moncrief and Mr. Edgar Hopkins.

After an absence of four months the 13th Infantry, with Col. R. H. R. Loughborough in command, arrived at the post Friday night.

By a decision handed down in Division No. 2, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, Mrs. A. V. Partello, who has been a resident of the post for the past ten months, is to receive \$20,000 damages from the Missouri Pacific Railroad for injuries received while she and her husband, Major J. M. T. Partello, were traveling from Fort Reno, Okla., to Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Partello has been living at the home of her mother, Mrs. George W. Stewart, wife of Captain Stewart, who has just graduated from the school of the line, and who will be a member of the next class. The accident occurred in Jefferson City, Mo., in 1904, when Mrs. Partello's nose was broken and her side crushed in such a manner as to cause permanent internal injuries. Mrs. Partello left here last week to be the guest of friends in New York for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Barnett, of San Antonio, have arrived

here for a month's stay and will be in charge of the Army Y.M.C.A. here. Misses Brownie and Gatty Norman have returned from a fortnight's visit in Kansas City. Mrs. Anna Dodsworth and the Misses Lottie and Marie Dodsworth have left for a trip to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. En route from Montreal they will visit Mrs. Dodsworth's daughter, Mrs. Stahl and Lieutenant Stahl at Kingston, R.I.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant and Col. T. L. Slavens were among the guests at a dinner party given Saturday at Hurrie's Garden by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyale.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough assumed command of the post upon his arrival Friday night. Headquarters of the 13th was established in the general court-martial room.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., July 6, 1911.

Several auto parties motored out to Carmel to witness the historical production of Father Serra's landing in Monterey, with the assistance of St. Mary's choir, of which Miss Pickering, Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Kalde are members, and which rendered sweet music during the performance. The scene was wonderfully realistic from beginning to end. The sailors and soldiers (from the post) of the expedition bringing the cargo from the ship that are to undertake the journey in search of the harbor of Monterey coming in are met by a band of priests, under Father Serra, coming from opposite bit of woods. The gay Spanish costumes of the times contrasted with the somber garb of the priests, making a very picturesque scene.

The usual garrison theater crowd witnessed Chauncey Olcott in "Macchia" Thursday evening at Monterey Theater.

A large number from the post attended the band concert at the beach on the Fourth, took a plunge in the auditorium and kept the glass bottom boats and launches busy the entire afternoon.

Lieutenant Dravo is enjoying a month's visit from his friends, Lieut. and Mrs. P. E. Woodson. The finals in the handicap match played for sentimental brought to an end the holiday golf tournament at Del Monte. Col. W. K. Wright won in the second flight from Mr. J. S. Partridge by a score of 2 up and 1 to play, winning a handsome silver cup. (Capt. J. N. Pickering, with his father and mother, returned from a two weeks' pleasure trip in the southern part of the state.

The hop at Del Monte on the Fourth was attended by nearly the whole garrison and a number of dinners at the hotel preceded the affair. Mrs. F. H. Sargent was hostess for several of her daughter's garrison friends at a tea and auto ride Friday afternoon, and Miss Alice Sargent was the center of another group of girls the following Tuesday in the tea room at Hotel Del Monte.

Lieut. L. T. Baker, Mrs. Moller, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman have all returned from a visit to San Francisco over the Fourth. Lieuts. M. P. Vestal and Charles G. Gillen, 12th Infantry, left for San Francisco yesterday and are to sail on the Sheridan to-morrow for the Philippines.

The excellent band concerts of the regimental band, under the direction of Chief Musician Conterno, have been resumed on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday and are much enjoyed. A short sacred concert is also given every Sunday morning after guard mounting.

Cos. E, F, G and H, Captain Creary in command, have returned from the target range and the 3d Battalion will take their place.

Col. and Mrs. Miller entertained at cards Tuesday evening. Mrs. W. J. Wright again sprained her ankle and is once more confined to her bed. Mrs. W. J. Davis is improving slowly and may be able to be out in a couple of weeks. Miss Freda Forsyth, of Kentucky, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. F. Creary.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1911.

During the past week all interest has centered in the aviation meet being held at the state fair grounds, especially as Captain Saxton and Lieutenant Arnold, of this regiment, are the official starters of the various events, and on the opening day a large party of officers and ladies, after lunching in town, attended the meet and finished the day by dining at Arduis's as the guests of Mr. McMahon; among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. Summers, Miss Adams, Lieutenant Reinhardt and Mr. McMahon.

The Fourth of July was spent very quietly on the post. Lieutenant Adams had some beautiful fireworks, which every one enjoyed, and Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin gave a dinner at the Country Club, having as their guests Miss Judge, Lieutenant Colonel Jackson and Major Durfee, but the celebration on the target range at Brear was very elaborate, and included all sorts of field sports during the day and gorgeous fireworks at night, all arranged by Chaplain Dickson.

On Wednesday Mrs. T. A. Baldwin was hostess at another of her series of beautiful luncheons, entertaining this time for twelve guests and having the tables exquisitely decorated in white and green, with charming little Japanese baskets as souvenirs. Thursday evening Dr. Takamini gave a large and beautiful dinner at the Ponchartrain, having among his guests Col. and Mrs. Booth and Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin. Friday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn celebrated Master Willis Kilburn's fourth birthday by taking all the post children in their automobile over to Belle Isle, where, after enjoying many games, a delicious picnic supper was served, with the orthodox birthday cake and candles.

There have been a great many changes along the line. Major Durfee, who has been recently transferred from Fort Brady, has taken Quarters 63, originally occupied by Col. and Mrs. Roberts, while Mrs. Roberts is temporarily installed in Quarters 15. Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson have moved into Quarters 78, just vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann, and Lieutenant Garrison has taken No. 3.

Col. and Mrs. E. O. Fehché have come from Jacksonville, Fla., to visit their daughter, Mrs. O. W. Kilburn, and were delightfully serenaded by the band Friday morning. After spending some time in Detroit, Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley, Miss Lois Perley and Miss Maude Van Dyke left last week for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Purcell and Mr. McMahon spent the Fourth of July at Niagara Falls.

Mrs. David King, who was extensively entertained during her visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Fuger, returned Tuesday to Rock Island Arsenal. Lieutenant Garrison is away from the post on a ten days' leave. Miss Bertha Rowalle, who has been quite ill, is now entirely recovered, and Mrs. Savage is also well again. Dr. and Mrs. Yemans leave in a few days for Antwerp, to attend the national meeting of the Esperanto Society, of which Dr. Yemans, a wonderful linguist, is the vice-president.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 12, 1911.

Capt. Brooke Payne, accompanied by Mrs. Payne, her mother and father and brother, arrived here last week. Major and Mrs. H. T. Allen, the Misses Allen and Mr. Allen have taken a home here for the summer. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Johnson are settled now. They entertained at supper Sunday evening for Dr. and Mrs. Hayden, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Howard and Mr. Burr, of Washington.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., went to New York Saturday to meet Lieutenant Chaffee. Major Foltz and Lieutenant Chaffee were expected to arrive in New York Monday from London. For some reason the boat was late, and they are not expected until Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitside entertained at three tables of bridge on Wednesday evening for Captain Whitside's sister, Mrs. Archie Miller. Those playing were Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. Miller, Lieut. Col. J. E. McMahon, Captains Baily and Kirkpatrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Tate, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Garrard and Miss Booker.

Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Miss Moorman left Old Point, Va. Colonel Garrard returned Monday, while Miss Garrard will spend a week or ten days as the guest of Miss Kimberly. Miss Moorman will visit her sister, Mrs. Smeltz, at Hampton, Va. Dr. Ruddy, who has been on de-

tached service at Fort Foote and Washington Barracks, returned here for station yesterday.

Captain Kirkpatrick gave a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club last night for Capt. and Mrs. Whitely and Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt. Mrs. Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Barnett's house guest, and Captain Bailey took supper at the target range camp last night with Captains Lindsey and Dean and Lieutenant Moore. Lieut. Col. Lucien Berry reported here this morning for temporary duty. He will attend the War College in August.

Capt. and Mrs. Hanna have been living out here for several weeks. Captain Hanna left yesterday with Gen. and Mrs. Wood to go with them on their trip to Panama. Mrs. Reilly and small nephew, Julia Lindsey, leave to-morrow to spend several months at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 8, 1911.

Lieut. C. S. Blakely entertained with a dinner on Monday for Major and Mrs. Ashburn, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Miss Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieuts. C. A. Mitchell and T. M. Knox. On the Fourth of July the command was paraded in the form of a hollow square, the Declaration of Independence was read by Lieut. C. A. Mitchell and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., was in charge of the ceremonies. Immediately after guard mounting the band played a concert of patriotic music. At noon the salute to the Union was fired, consisting of one salute for every state. First Lieut. C. S. Blakely, 3d Field Art., was in charge of the firing detail. Fireworks were displayed on the parade ground in front of the mess hall at 8:15 p.m. A baseball game was played at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth by a team composed of officers from the barracks vs. a team composed of officers of the 1st Missouri N.G., from St. Louis. Owing to the extreme heat only five innings were played. The officers of the National Guard forfeited the game to the officers of the post in the first half of the fifth inning. The score was 14 to 7. Capt. F. W. Benteen umpired the game and enforced the rules by two pistols and a baseball bat. Other features of the game were the splendid pitching of Lieutenant Knox, who effected three strikeouts in the first inning, his batting resulting in a home run in the fifth inning, three three-base hits by Captain Peek, one three-bagger by Lieutenant Taylor, Lieutenant Blakely's speed in reaching bases and the coaching of Little Hamer Ford.

By way of celebrating the Fourth the employees of the St. Louis Post-Office held a picnic at Jefferson Barracks. About 400 persons were present. An elaborate program had been prepared, which included addresses by Congressman Richard Bartholdt, Postmaster T. J. Atkins, of St. Louis, and J. W. Jamison, of the election board. In his address Mr. Bartholdt spoke of the immense moral influence America has had in the bringing of peace to the world. He said this country has produced the three greatest documents the world has ever seen: the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation and President Taft's recent proclamation to abolish war by arbitration. He reviewed the incidents in American history which show how this nation has imparted a new insight into human liberty to the rest of the world. An athletic program was given at 3 p.m.; dancing was enjoyed from 8 to 9 o'clock, and in the evening the following officers and ladies viewed the fireworks from Capt. and Mrs. Peek's quarters: Major and Mrs. Ashburn, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Pace, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenants Mitchell, Blakely and Knox.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Colonel Mann at dinner on Wednesday. On Wednesday morning Major and Mrs. Ashburn and their little son, Tom, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Peek for several weeks, departed for Ohio. Lieutenants Blakely and Knox were hosts at a dinner Thursday complimentary to Captain Robertson.

Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. McQuaid and Mr. Tison attended the outing given by the Shriners at Forest Park, Highlands, Thursday evening. Colonel Mann was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole at dinner on Wednesday. First Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav., is stopping with Lieutenant Taylor until quarters are assigned to him.

Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Pace, Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Miss Davis attended the vaudeville at Mannion's Park on Friday evening. Colonel Mann, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenants Blakely and Knox were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson. Friday morning Errington has recovered from her recent illness. Mr. McQuaid gave a complimentary dinner to Captain Robertson on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Robertson and Mr. Tison.

Captain Robertson departed Saturday night for Riverfield, Quebec, to visit relatives before joining his regiment. The Bridge Club met Friday at Mrs. Ford's. Those who attended were Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Ford. Mrs. Ford won the prize. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss Pillsbury and Captain Pillsbury were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole at supper Sunday.

The St. Louis Mail Carriers defeated the Mail Clerks in a baseball game Tuesday. The score was 12 to 11. On Wednesday the 15th Company lost to the Hospital Corps in a game, with a score of 25 to 1.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 7, 1911.

The Mexican gunboat Tampico, Capt. Guilebaldo Miranda, arrived in port Monday and remained here over the Fourth, on which day she was visited by many local people, including a large number from the Mexican colony. Courtesies were exchanged between the Mexican and American officers.

The Marblehead, now trainingship for the Naval Militia of California, is in port, under command of Capt. George W. Bauer, with Militiamen from Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Jose and Los Angeles on board. Here they will be joined by the San Diego contingent, under command of Lieut. Don M. Stewart, for a ten days' cruise.

San Diego enjoyed its first "safe and sane" Fourth this year, and no fires or accidents of any account were recorded. The naval vessels in port, including the Mexican gunboat, were dressed for the occasion, and the Colorado was especially decorated with incandescent lights, which set it out in outline at night with a beautiful effect.

Dr. Paul M. Carrington, of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, now stationed at Port Townsend, Wash., is calling on old friends here. Major Charles E. Stanton, U.S.A., and family are at Hotel del Coronado.

Mrs. Hayne Ellis, wife of Lieutenant Ellis, of the Iris, and children, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. E. A. Long, and Misses Louisa Long and Margaret Wilson, of Colorado Springs, are at Hotel del Coronado for an extended stay. Lieut. C. T. Wade, U.S.N., his wife and child and Mrs. C. Fabagon, of New York, are also at Hotel del Coronado for the summer. Among other guests there this week were Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs, U.S.A. A luncheon party on the Fourth included Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, Miss Claire Parmelee and Lieut. Paul E. Speicher, U.S.N. Lieut. E. E. Scranton, U.S.N., and wife have taken the Blankenburg home at the corner of Eighth and Pennsylvania for the remainder of the Lieutenant's leave.

Capt. A. T. Balentine has returned from an extended visit in the East, and Mrs. Balentine and child are expected home from Grand Beach, Me., in a few days. Mrs. William H. E. Southerland, wife of Rear Admiral Southerland, was the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, at luncheon at Lakeside Wednesday, the party going out by automobile.

Major George H. McManus, of Fort Rosecrans, representing the Army; Comdr. W. A. G. of the cruiser Colorado, and Rear Admiral Henry M. Manney, U.S.N., retired, representing the Navy, and Adj. Gen. A. E. Forbes, Capt. George W. Bauer, of the Naval Militia; Insp. P. H. Casey, of N.G.C.; Lieut. J. A. Woodbine, of the Los Angeles Division of Naval Militia; Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C.; Lieut. Carl Nichols, C.A.C., N.G.C., and Lieut. Don M. Stewart, of the San Diego Division of Naval Militia, N.G.C., comprised an inspection party which visited sites for a new rifle range for the Army, Navy and Militia on Thursday. A site between False Bay and Ocean Beach was approved, upon ground owned by the Government. The work of preparing the site for the

use of the various branches of the Service will now be taken up.

Following inspection on board the Marblehead Thursday Capt. George W. Bauer entertained at luncheon Rear Admiral Henry M. Manney, U.S.N., retired; Capt. W. A. G. of the cruiser Colorado; Capt. P. H. Casey, inspector, N.G.C., and Adj. Gen. E. A. Forbes, N.G.C. Capt. A. T. Balentine, formerly of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., has been elected president of the Standard Iron Works, of this city.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 11, 1911.

Miss Alice Hibbett was hostess at dinner recently at her home, naval hospital, for her guest, Miss Elizabeth Walton, of Allensville, Ky. Allen M. Cook, Jr., is organizing a company of Boy Scouts, which promise to be a very wise organization. Lieutenant Commander Cook is temporary Scoutmaster.

At a called meeting of the ladies of the yard Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Marshall it was decided to form an auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society. Mrs. Marshall was made president for the year, with Mrs. Robert Doyle vice-president, Mrs. John B. Patton recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas Parker corresponding secretary and Pay Insp. George Seibels treasurer. Among those present were Mrs. Robert Doyle, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. H. G. Wright, Mrs. G. D. Parker and Mrs. L. P. Stone. The tragedy of the Nina last year, the families of the crew being left in great destitution by their sudden death, forms a fitting example of the need for this society at this station. Mrs. Thomas D. Parker, House K, will give full information to anyone wishing to join, and it is hoped officers and their families who have spent much time here will do so.

Mrs. A. B. Willits and Miss Jessie Willits are renewing old friendships at the Hotel Chamberlin. Miss Mollie Galt, Messrs. John and Rogers Galt are guests at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. The Lynnhaven Hotel has begun an innovation in the form of an "Army and Navy" breakfast for its service patrons.

As Captain Rogers has been ordered to command the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard Miss Winifred Rogers will make her home there. She left Saturday to spend the summer in Winchester, Va., and will go thence to the Portsmouth Yard. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Roeschach and sons are guests at the Willoughby Club, Ocean View. Naval Attaché Edward Simpson and Mrs. Simpson have had as their guests during the coronation Mrs. Randolph Hicks, of Norfolk, a noted Southern beauty. Paymr. and Mrs. George Ramsay are occupying a cottage at Virginia Beach for the summer.

The torpedoboat destroyer Monaghan has arrived, bringing the body of Chief Mach. Mate Sverre Holversen, who died from heat during the Fourth celebration in Baltimore. He was buried with naval honors in the naval cemetery; he leaves a wife and a five-weeks-old baby, who live in Portsmouth.

Lieut. D. S. Coombs, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to the Charleston Yard and Mrs. Coombs has joined her husband in Washington. John R. Cox, head of the Recruiting Division, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., and family, who have been guests of friends in South Norfolk, returned to Washington.

On the same field where fifty years ago thousands of Civil War soldiers fought their first fight will gather on July 21 an army of both the "Blue and the Gray" to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run and to cement the ties of comradeship and love where formerly was bitterest enmity and hatred. Among the speakers will be President Taft, Governor Mann, of Virginia; Gen. John E. Gilman, commander-in-chief, Grand Army of the Republic; Gen. George W. Gordon, commander-in-chief, Confederate Veterans, and several others.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 10, 1911.

Mrs. R. G. Caldwell was the guest of Mrs. Lawrence Reed over Sunday, and joined her husband at Columbus Barracks on Monday. Mrs. John B. Schoeffel was the guest of Mrs. F. W. Coleman for a few days over Sunday. Lieut. Hugh B. Alderdice was a visitor at the post on Saturday and left immediately for Hagerstown, Md., where he will join Mrs. Alderdice, and visit his mother, Miss Florence Mallott, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Greene, who entertained at dinner and bridge on Saturday in her honor.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel have returned to the post and will remain for two weeks to pack the household effects prior to leaving for Fort Logan, Colo., where Captain Schoeffel will be stationed for four years on recruiting service. Major Eli A. Helmick has returned to the post, but will leave on Wednesday for Chicago as inspector general for the Department of the Lakes. Lieutenant Harrell has a month's leave and will spend it here with his family. Mrs. Harrell has been quite ill, but is rapidly recovering.

Lieut. Anton C. Cron arrived from Texas on Monday, and will leave July 15 for Lansing, Mich., on college duty. Mrs. Edward D. Cron, sister-in-law of Lieutenant Cron, is visiting them for a few days, before leaving for her home in Manistee, Mich. Mr. Walter L. Reed arrived on the post on Tuesday to remain a month on leave. Mrs. Harry C. Berry, wife of Dr. Berry, has returned from her home in Columbus.

Mrs. H. A. Greene and Mrs. James B. Gowen were guests of Major Powell C. Fautleroy for the theater and supper on Monday. Major and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick entertained the ladies and children of the post on the night of July 4, with a beautiful display of fireworks. After the firework celebration on the Fourth, Mr. James H. Frier entertained the children with refreshments.

Mrs. A. C. Cron was hostess at a bridge party on Wednesday evening for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward D. Cron. Among those present were Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Mrs. James H. Gowen, Mrs. Avery D. Cummings and Mrs. W. L. Reed. Mrs. James H. Frier entertained the young people on Wednesday evening at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Lloyd.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., July 10, 1911.

Mrs. C. C. Cochran has returned to the post to spend the summer with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. B. Cochran. Mrs. Paulding and daughters, Mary and Eleanor Paulding, have returned from New York. Miss Gertrude Paulding is here for the summer. Miss Elizabeth Kent, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Miller. Mrs. May Moorman is spending the summer with Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Moorman. Miss Emma Doran, of Galveston, Texas, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Blumel.

On June 27 Mrs. C. H. Miller entertained at bridge in honor of her sister, Miss Kent. Those invited were Mrs. Prunell, Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. H. B. Nelson, Madame Cochran, Mrs. W. B. Cochran, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Maghee, Mrs. Blumel, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. C. J. Nelson, the Misses Paulding, Miss Dent and Miss Doran, of the post, and Mrs. Wise, of Sacket Harbor. The first prize, a picture frame, was won by Mrs. Mitchell; the second, a telephone book, by Mrs. Moorman, and the third, a silver hat brush, by Miss Norah Paulding.

On June 26 Mrs. H. B. Nelson entertained informally at luncheon for Mrs. Wise, of Sacket Harbor, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Frank Moorman entertained at a reception on June 28 in honor of Mrs. May Moorman. Punch was served by Miss Gertrude Paulding, coffee by Mrs. Nelson and the ice by Mrs. Cochran. Those present were Messdames Anderson, Wise, Koehler, Andrews, Wilcox and Mrs. Mason, of Sacket Harbor, and from the post Messdames Patterson, Burt, C. J. Nelson, Blumel, Cochran, Paulding, Prunell, Greenleaf, Hay, Miller, H. B. Nelson, Davis, Maghee, the Misses Paulding, Miss Doran and Miss Edith Dent.

On June 28 Mrs. Anderson took Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Miller and Miss Gertrude Paulding for an enjoyable

automobile ride to the target range, where they were the guests at supper of Colonel Paulding, Colonel Blumel and Captain Hay. Mrs. Hay entertained at bridge Col. and Mrs. Paulding, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Camp and Mr. Knowlton. Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. C. J. Nelson, Mrs. Blumel, Mrs. Hay and Miss Doran spent an afternoon and evening at the target range. Mrs. Edward Mason, of Sacket Harbor, entertained at a tea in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges June 27.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Ford Kent, of Troy, N.Y., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Miller. Lieutenant Colonel McCoy, Mrs. McCoy and Miss McCoy arrived a few days ago and are settled in quarters No. 28. Capt. and Mrs. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Maxey for a few days. Mrs. Bowman is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Willis Mills. Lieut. and Mrs. Knox and "Little Ellen" have returned from Fredericksburg, Va. Col. and Mrs. Dent returned to the post, few days ago and are guests of Mrs. Burt. Mrs. Leslie Mitchell and daughter are spending the month of July in a cottage near the target range.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 12, 1911.

Tanned by the Texas sun, and thoroughly hardened by three months of camp life, the five companies of Coast Artillery, in command of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, returned to Monroe on July 10, and were most warmly welcomed. The transport Sumner was sighted a little before five in the morning, and by 5:30 the wharf was filled with the wives, mothers and children, of those waiting to land. After the Artillerymen disembarked, the regiment marched to the parade ground, headed by Colonel Townsley, who dismissed them, after praising them for their splendid work while in Texas.

Miss Valeria Garrard, of Fort Myer, is the guest of Miss Margaret Kimberly. Among the guests at the charming bridge luncheon on Tuesday, given by Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz, were Miss Garrard, Miss Townsley, Miss Laura Lewis, and Miss Kimberly. Mrs. W. B. Lane, widow of Colonel Lane, is at the Chamberlin for the rest of the summer. Col. Joseph L. Garrard was a guest at the Chamberlin on Sunday. Miss Florence Stewart, who has been visiting Miss Kimberly, returned to her home in Washington Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Offere Hope are in Boston for a week. On their return they will visit Mr. and Mrs. St. George Tucker in Lexington, Va., for a month.

Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger leave Saturday for a month in Staunton, Va. Miss Ethel Pullman, daughter of Col. John W. Pullman, is visiting Miss Florence Stewart in Washington.

Mrs. Adam Smith, of Fort Howard, is at the Chamberlin. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Frank W. Coe gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, and Mrs. Steger, Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds entertained at dinner the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Miss Pullman and Dr. Hopwood. Major John C. Gilmore, jr., gave a supper at the club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall and Mrs. Steger. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy A. Mix entertained with a supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cochen, Miss Lucas, of Baltimore, Captain Bottoms and Dr. Connolly. Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Coward entertained with a very enjoyable supper. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Sarrait, Major and Mrs. Cochen, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. William F. Cochen, and Mrs. Offere Hope.

Miss Fenn is the guest of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis. The friends of Mrs. Gulick will be sorry to hear that she was painfully hurt by a trolley car, in Portland, Me. Mrs. Richard Williams and daughter are home again, after a three months' visit to relatives in New York.

Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Coward gave a supper for Captain Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hasbrouck, Lieut. and Mrs. McClary and Mr. Fowler. Capt. and Mrs. Forse left Monday to visit friends in the North; then he will go to his new post, Fort Du Pont. Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, was the weekend guest of Capt. Claudius M. Seaman. Mrs. I. N. Rogers is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins leave Saturday for a six weeks' trip to Canada and the Lakes. Miss Moorman has returned from Fort Myer, where she was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tait, and Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd.

Most of the class officers and their families have gone, and the advanced class are still on their tour of inspection, so the post seems very deserted. Swimming and tennis are much indulged in by the few who remain.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., July 10, 1911.

The Fourth was celebrated in the customary manner. A salute to the Union was fired from the saluting gun, under the supervision of Lieutenant Garrett. The companies of the post had elaborate holiday dinners, and in the evening there were beautiful fireworks at Niagara Beach.

Monday a party made up of people from the post went down to Niagara Beach and there enjoyed a delightful bath in Lake Ontario. A picnic lunch was taken along. Lieutenant Brandt came down from the post in a motor boat and brought the party back after a ride on the Niagara River. These in the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Knapp, Miss Ewing, Mrs. Garrett, Miss Garrett, Mrs. Goodwyn, Marion and Elizabeth Goodwyn, Mrs. Lane, Ann Lane, Sue Brandt, Mrs. Ellis, Dorothy Ellis.

On Wednesday Mrs. Goodwyn and Mrs. Lane went to Fort Porter, N.Y., and spent the day with their sister, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Lieutenant Saunders, 29th Inf. Thursday Major and Mrs. Styer, with their guest, Lieut. Col. R. L. Hirst, spent the day in Toronto. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, with their child, have arrived at the post, and have taken quarters on the river bank. Mrs. Garrett's sister, Miss Spaulding, has returned to her home in Honolulu, and Lieutenant Garrett's sister is now visiting them. Marion Goodwyn is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Saunders, at Fort Porter, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Dalton are entertaining Mrs. Dalton's sister, Mrs. Stephenson, and her husband, from Little Rock, Ark., and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Miller's sister arrived Friday to make her visit. Lieut. G. C. Keleher's brother, Mr. Arthur Keleher, arrived Saturday to spend several days with him. Miss Lindeman, from Georgia, arrived Saturday evening to visit Mrs. Goodwyn.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Boston Harbor, Mass., July 12, 1911.

The Coast Artillery Corps, M.V.M., are in the Harbor now for their annual encampment, and are stationed at Forts Strong, Warren and Standish, with headquarters and band at Fort Andrews. Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., is in camp with Colonel Lombard, M.V.M., and his staff. The officers and men have not been able to accomplish as much as in former years on account of the excessive heat, which has been so intense for the past week or so that most of the drills have had to be discontinued.

Lieut. Ralph W. Newton returned to Fort Andrews Monday from Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Harris have left West Point Arsenal for their new station, Atlanta, Ga. Captain Tony, of St. Louis, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, of Fort Banks, left for his home on Monday. Mrs. R. U. Patterson and Eleanor Patterson returned to Fort Banks Saturday, after six months spent in the West and in Texas. Mrs. Alice, aunt of Lieut. J. Pierce, who has been at Fort Andrews for the past two years, left on Monday for Columbus, Ohio. Lieutenant Pierce is packing up preparatory to going to his new station, Fort McDowell, Cal.

Capt. Cosam J. Partello, of Fort Andrews, gave a stag party Tuesday in honor of his promotion to majority. Those present were Colonel Ridgway, Captains Reeder and Menges, Lieutenants Pierce, Dyer, Cannon, Willet, Rowe, Bender and Newton. Mrs. Maurice Willet entertained at luncheon on Saturday in honor of Miss Marguerite Knox. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of Memphis, Tenn., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, of Fort Andrews.

Major Daniel W. Ketcham has arrived in the harbor to

take command of Fort Strong. Lieut. and Mrs. Love, of Fort Banks, have Dr. Love's father and mother spending the summer with them. Lieut. Joseph Plasmeyer, 15th Cav., was the guest of Lieut. Francis G. Delano last week. Miss Marguerite Knox left Fort Andrews Monday to spend a few days up in Provincetown. Mrs. McRitchie, of Washington, and her son, P.A. Paymr, David Garrick McRitchie, U.S.N., have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Willet for the last few days. Mrs. Dyer and Miss Constance Dyer, of Waltham, Mass., mother and sister of Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, are spending a week or two with him at Fort Andrews. Mrs. Frank S. Long and Miss Marie Long have returned to Fort Revere.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 11, 1911.

General Potts has taken command of the Central Division, with offices in Chicago, and Colonel Pitcher, who has been in command since the formation of the Maneuver Division in Texas, has gone to St. Paul to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, as the new headquarters for the department will be there. Colonel Walts is in command of this post and Lieutenant Colonel Chalfield in command of the 27th Infantry, while Major Wittenmyer commands the battalion intended for the encampment with the Militia at Grant Park, Chicago, the latter part of this month. The battalion is working hard to get into proper shape for the execution of the musical drills and wall climbing that proved so attractive to the people last year. Captain McNamee, with his fine troop of black horses, is also scheduled to give exhibitions of riding and jumping. The Captain's troop made an excellent record in last season's military tournament as well as at the summer maneuvers at Sparta, Wis. Lieutenant Going, with Troop L, 15th Cav., will also take part. Last year the entire Fort Sheridan command went to the tournament under command of Colonel Pitcher. Two performances were given in the great arena every day, except Sundays, for nearly two weeks with 40,000 to 60,000 persons attending. Secretary John F. Young, of the tournament, was in the post this week arranging with Chaplain Rice for Sunday services during the tournament. Last season more than 10,000 soldiers and friends attended each of the Sunday services. The united volunteer choirs of Chicago formed a chorus of 500 voices to sing for the soldiers and Bishop McDowell and Dr. Dixon spoke.

The Fourth of July was observed in this post by the firing of the national salute at noon, followed by an interesting ball game. In the evening, a soldiers' theatrical company presented "A Lucky Chance," an old-time drama, with C. C. Jenkins as stage manager. Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Rice were in charge of the scenic effects and the music and the chaplains supervised the motion pictures, which were introduced between the acts. Musicians Haak and Stejskal, of the 27th Infantry band, played with good effect. Chief Musician Savoca's "Mindanao March," arranged for piano and violin. The performers in the play were Cooper, Sullivan, Underhill, Bennet, Wright and Garden, all of whom did very well.

Major Clark, recently promoted, has reported and been given command of the 3d Battalion of the 27th Infantry. Captain Clark has recovered from the injury to his knee and is back in the commissary office. Chaplain Dallam finished his examinations successfully and has returned to his home.

Pvt. E. A. Woodward has purchased a small automobile. E. E. Barclay, formerly an enlistee man at this post, is now a consulting engineer at Waukegan. Private Walsh has been made mail orderly.

Saturday night Pvt. James Durney, Co. C, 27th Inf., was returning from the electrical car station opposite the guardhouse when he was run into by an automobile and killed. He had but recently joined this command. He had previously served six years in the Artillery.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 13, 1911.

After a long and lingering illness Herbert Robertson, son of Sergt. David Robertson, Hospital Corps, retired, and grandson of the late Lieut. Michael Moore, U.S.A., passed away quietly on Monday July 10. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at the chapel and was largely attended by officers and ladies of the garrison and other friends of Sergt. and Mrs. Robertson.

Mrs. Samuel Reber and children left on the 12th to spend six weeks in Brichigan. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt left on Thursday for a month's trip in the lake region of Maine.

Sister Florence Clare, of the Order of St. Peter, of Norbury, England, has been the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith for part of the week and sailed on the Adriatic on July 12 for England. Col. and Mrs. George Andrews and family spent a week-end over Sunday, the 9th, at Black Rock, Conn. Miss Catherine Andrews has returned from a visit in Cleveland. Mrs. John A. Hull is having a visit from her grandmother, Mrs. Chase, and her father, from Des Moines.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

(Continued from page 1405)

Second Lieut. D. F. Smith detached U.S.S. North Carolina; to Marine Barracks, Boston.

JULY 8.—First Lieut. W. M. Small granted leave of absence for one month.

JULY 10.—Capt. A. J. O'Leary detached U.S.S. West Virginia to Marine Barracks, New York.

Capt. J. N. Wright detached 4th Exp. Regt., and Recruiting District of Utah to U.S.S. Utah to U.S.S. West Virginia.

Capt. Logan Feland detached Advanced Base School, New London, to Philadelphia.

Capt. Macker Babb, Capt. F. L. Bradman, Capt. L. M. Little, 1st Lieut. Calhoun Ancon, S. B. Wogan, R. B. Crecq, and W. C. Powers, Jr., detached Advanced Base School, New London, to Philadelphia.

First Lieut. C. S. McReynolds granted leave of absence for one month.

Second Lieut. F. R. Hoyt detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, to U.S.S. Louisiana.

JULY 11.—Capt. A. S. Williams, H. H. Kipp and W. L. Redies detached Philippine Islands to the United States.

Capt. F. E. Roberts detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. E. P. Fortson detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth, to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal.

First Lieut. S. A. Merriam detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Naval Prison, Portsmouth.

First Lieut. B. S. Berry granted leave of absence for one month.

First Lieut. D. M. Randall detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. L. P. Pinger, John Potts and 2d Lieut. N. A. Eastman detached Philippines to the United States.

Second Lieut. H. L. Parsons detached Marine Barracks, Honolulu, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JULY 6.—Capt. C. E. Johnston, detached from the Acushnet as of July 19 and ordered to the command of the Seneca.

Capt. J. H. Brown detached from the depot, Revenue Cutter Service, as of July 25 and ordered to the command of the Algonquin, and granted thirty days' leave en route.

Capt. J. M. Moore detached from the Apache as of July 15 and ordered to the command of the depot, Revenue Cutter Service.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander detached from temporary duty on the Arcton and assigned to duty as assistant inspector of labor and material, Newport News, Va.

JULY 7.—First Lieut. John Boedeker granted thirty days' leave, commencing Aug. 1.

JULY 8.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash granted five days' extension of leave.

Capt. A. J. Henderson granted ten days' leave, commencing July 9.

JULY 11.—Capt. C. E. Johnston granted seven days' leave.

First Lieut. John Boedeker ordered to temporary duty in command of the Guthrie.

JULY 12.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne ordered to the Pamlico as of July 29 for temporary duty on that vessel.

Second Lieut. J. A. Alger ordered to Newport News, Va., for duty as assistant inspector of labor and material.

Const. J. Q. Walton granted five days' leave, commencing July 18.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Coyle granted sixty days' leave, commencing Aug. 1.

Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty granted four days' leave, commencing July 14.

JULY 13.—Capt. J. E. Reinburg directed to report to the chairman of a medical board at Fort Stanton, N.M., for medical survey.

First Lieut. A. H. Buhner directed to report to the chairman of a medical board at San Francisco, Cal., for medical survey.

In a letter dated July 11 Mr. W. A. Meikleham, of Meikleham & Dinmore, bankers, 25 Broad street, New York, congratulates Captain Ueberth most cordially on his management of the course of the Yale-Harvard regatta, New London, Conn., all day June 30, especially in the afternoon, in keeping small boats from the course, there being a larger number this year than ever before, and he expresses the hope that Captain Ueberth may be with them on future occasions. Mr. Meikleham was referee of the regatta.

The revenue cutter Acushnet on July 6 upon making fast at wharf at New Bedford, Me., received information to the effect that the three-masted American schooner Carrie A. Buckham was ashore on Hawes Shoal and needed assistance. The Acushnet immediately cast off and stood out of harbor and at 3:15 p.m. anchored to windward of the schooner in 21-2 fathoms of water, 25 fathoms chain and ran a 9-inch line to her and began pulling. At 4:40 p.m. hawser parted. Ran out again and at 5:35 began pulling. At 5:40 the line parted again. Ran out again and started pulling at 6:25. At 6:35 the schooner floated and was towed to Vineyard Haven, anchoring her at 8:10 p.m. The vessel was in bad position, being surrounded on three sides by shoals opening to northward only.

On July 10 the Mohawk was ordered to Port Washington, N.Y., to patrol the course and enforce the regulations during the regatta July 11 to 15 of the Manhasset Bay and Knickerbocker Yacht Clubs.

On July 10 Capt. A. J. Henderson was granted ten days' leave.

While bound westward through Grant's Pass from Mobile, Ala., July 6 the Winona received request for assistance from the local yacht Hazel, aground on shoals to southward of pass. The Winona, after some difficulty, floated the yacht. Her rudder being badly bent by grounding the master of the yacht requested to be towed to Biloxi and on July 7 the Winona towed the yacht to the entrance of the Biloxi channel. As requested by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, under date of July 5, boards of medical officers have been convened at San Francisco, Cal., to conduct a medical survey of 1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner, U.S.R.C.S., and at Fort Stanton, N.M., to conduct a medical examination of Capt. J. E. Reinburg, U.S.R.C.S. The chairman of the board convened to meet at San Francisco is Surg. James M. Gansaway, and at Fort Stanton, N.M., P.A. Surg. H. S. Mathewson.

On July 2 the Scout, stationed at Seattle, Wash., sighted the Adolphus drifting in midchannel. The Adolphus is a new vessel, just completed and on her trial trip. The vessel anchored in Madison Bay, where temporary adjustment of clutch was made, but later became frozen, thereby putting machinery out of commission, in which condition vessel was found. The master requested that the vessel be towed to anchorage at West Seattle.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell, San Francisco.

GRISWOLD—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell, San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter, Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, On practice.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, San Diego, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, On Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLILO—Capt. Howard Emery, Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, On Bering Sea cruise.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOBOMISH—1st Lieut. B. L. Broadway, Nash Bay, Wash.

TADOMA—Capt. W. W. Coyne, On Bering Sea cruise.

THETIS—Capt. S. C. Cochran, On Alaska Sea cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. J. G. Berry, Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis, At Gulfport, Miss.

WILMACTON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BARR.—Born at Fort Baker, Cal., June 21, 1911, a daughter, Virginia Barr, to the wife of Lieut. Robert W. Barr, U.S.A.

KNABENSHUE.—Born July 10, 1911, a daughter, Mary Salome Knabenshue, to the wife of Capt. F. G. Knabenshue, 12th U.S. Inf., at Cleveland, Ohio.

SEVERSON.—Born at Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1911, a daughter, Alice, to the wife of 1st Lieut. C. F. Severson, U.S. Inf.

TURNER.—Born at 45 E. Battery, Charleston, S.C., July 6, 1911, a daughter, Elizabeth Dixon Turner, to the wife of Ensign W. W. Turner, U.S.N.

WRIGHT.—Born at Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 28, 1911, a daughter, Eleanor Mitchell Wright, to the wife of Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 2d U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

AMOS—HERRICK.—At Lawrence, Mass., July 12, 1911, Capt. Frank P. Amos, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Katherine Ingraham Herrick.

DENOT—KELLY.—At Newport, R.I., July 10, 1911, Miss Elizabeth Francis Kelly and Yeoman Ralph Jenkins Denot, U.S.N.

JONES—FLOYD-JONES.—At Provincetown, Mass., Monday, July 10, 1911, Miss Isabel Helen Floyd-Jones, daughter of Mrs. Frank Wright and the late W. Temple Floyd-Jones, to the late Constable Jones, M.E., son of Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, U.S.A., retired.

LANG—HARMON.—At Manila, P.I., May 31, 1911, Lieut. John W. Lang, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Louise Harmon, daughter of Col. M. F. Harmon, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

McAFEE—DESHON.—At Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., July 7, 1911, Lieut. L. B. McAfee, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Deshon, daughter of Major G. D. Deshon, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Died at Louisville, Ky., July 30, 1911, Robert Duncan Armstrong, brother of Mrs. Louise Armstrong Shuman, wife of 1st Lieut. Francis B. Upham, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

ATWILL.—Died at Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1911, Mrs. Edward R. Atwill, widow of the late Bishop Atwill, and mother

of Mrs. Edgar A. Macklin, widow of the late Captain Macklin, U.S.A., retired.

CLANCY.—Died at Fort McKinley, P.I., May 30, 1911, Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Clancy, Troop M, 7th Cav., U.S.A.

DELAND.—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 28, 1911, Mrs. Rachael Kenilworth Deland, mother of Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Major Edward R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., retired.

FREDERICK.—Died at Winthrop, Md., July 10, 1911, Mrs. Helen A. Frederick, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. Frederick, U.S.V., late lieutenant, U.S.A.

LYONS.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., July 2, 1911, Regimental Sergt. Major Joseph M. Lyons, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 1st U.S. Cavalry.

PATTON.—Died at Holtville, Cal., June 14, 1911, Major Jonathan N. Patton, U.S.A., retired.

PRICE.—Died at Towson, Md., July 10, 1911, after a long illness, Frances Shaw Price, widow of Curtis E. Price, late surgeon U.S. Army.

ROBERTSON.—Died on Monday, July 10, at Governors Island, after a long illness, Herbert Robertson, son of David Robertson.

ROBNETT-SELLERS.—Died in Tyler, Texas, July 7, 1911, Mrs. Dollie Robnett-Sellers, wife of Rev. Isaac Sellers and mother of Dr. John D. Robnett, paymaster in U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Ansey H. Robnett, assistant surgeon, U.S.N., on flagship Missouri, and Mr. E. Howard Robnett, electrical engineer in Porto Rico.

ROGERS.—Died at Bridgeport, Conn., July 11, 1911, in railroad wreck, Mrs. George E. Rogers, wife of Elec. Sergt. George E. Rogers, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

ROGERS.—Died at Bridgeport, Conn., July 11, 1911, in railroad wreck, May Louise Rogers, the seven-months-old child of Mrs. G. E. Rogers; killed with her mother, the wife of Electrician Sergeant Rogers, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

STRONG.—Died at Altamont, N.Y., June 28, 1911, Mrs. Anna Greenough Strong, wife of the late Rear Admiral E. T. Strong, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The New York state Senate, after having passed Assemblyman Brooks' bill providing for the compulsory retirement of National Guard officers after they have reached the age of sixty-four years, reconsidered the vote on July 12, 1911, and adopted an amendment which suspends the operation of the proposed law until Dec. 31, 1911. This change was made upon the statement of Senator Anthony J. Griffin, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, that the committee had reported the bill only on the condition that the amendment would be made. Tammany Senators opposed the amendment, but they finally permitted the change at the request of Senator Wagner, the majority leader. The existing law makes retirement at sixty-four optional with the Governor. The new law will make it mandatory, confronting with the law which prevails in the Regular Army. While the guard will lose some good officers if the bill becomes a law, there are also others, it is pointed out, equally efficient to take their places. It is the general opinion that in the end the guard will be much benefited, as it will give some of the younger officers an opportunity to gain deserved promotion.

New Mexico had an unfortunate happening on June 18, when Captain Bluelein, of the 1st Infantry, was shot through the left arm while at target practice, and as the bullet shattered the bone of his arm it became necessary to amputate it.

Members of the Signal Corps, of the Missouri Guard, are now taking much interest in aeronautic work and have recently made several successful balloon ascensions near St. Louis.

A camp of instruction for rifle practice for the National Guard of Florida, will be established at the state camp grounds, near Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 2, 1911, and will extend over a period of not exceeding three days. Commencing at eight o'clock a.m., Aug. 2, there will be held, under the auspices of the Florida State Rifle Association, the annual state rifle competition. A team of men will be selected in each company of the National Guard of Florida for participation in this competition. The program and rules announced by the Florida State Rifle Association for the state rifle competition of 1911, will govern the competition. The selection of a state team to represent Florida in the National Matches of 1911, at Camp Perry, Ohio, is authorized. Col. Joshua D. Updegraff, acting chief of ordnance, Mass. Militia, has selected the following to represent the state at the coming national rifle match at Camp Perry, Ohio, next month, and he will act as captain of the team: Adjutant, Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Maurice V. Parker, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George Faber, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Major William D. Widdison, C.A.C.; Battalion Sergt. Major Charles J. Van Amburgh, 2d Inf.; Color Sergt. George M. Jeffs, 6th Inf.; Color Sergt. William H. McCarthy, 9th Inf.; Sergt. Sanford P. Leary, 6th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Louis P. Castaldini, 2d Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. James H. Keough, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Fred R. Daniels, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Frank H. Kean, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Perry S. Schofield, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Rudolph J. Thunisch, C.A.C.; Sergt. Kingsley A. Burnham, C.A.C.; Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Inf.; Pvt. Peter J. Dolfer, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Elliott C. Lincoln, 5th Inf.; Pvt. George W. Reid, 6th Inf.; Pvt. J. Emerson Williams, 5th Inf.

Adjutant Gen. Herbert E. Tuthery, of New Hampshire, in orders dated June 17, 1911, announcing the termination of field service of the troops of the state, says: "The Governor and commander-in-chief, having witnessed the assembly of the troops at Williston, N.H., riding with the command during the first day's march, being present at four of the encampments, and reviewed and inspected the entire command at Peterborough, desires to say that the troops have demonstrated their practical efficiency for field service during these six days for which they were ordered out under the laws of the state, and, as a standstill point of Organized Militia, the state has reason for congratulating not only for the discipline and personal behavior of officers and men, but for their proficiency in the first lessons of marching, camping and minor tactical maneuvers. The rains of the first three days and the severe thunder showers during the night of the first encampment were trying ordeals for unseasoned troops, but only gave opportunity to demonstrate the splendid soldierly spirit that exists in the National Guard of the state. To the people along the entire route of march a hearty appreciation is returned for their generous provision of camping places and facilities for the convenience and pleasure of the troops."

The tour of duty of the fifty officers and non-commissioned officers of the 9th Artillery District, N.G.N.Y., at Fort Levitt, Me., in the Artillery District of Portland, will be brought to a close July 15 and the detachment will leave for New York in the afternoon. The work has been entirely satisfactory in every particular, and the benefit derived will be lasting in its scope from a Coast Artillery standpoint. The program was somewhat novel in character, the officers manning the guns and stations and doing all the work incident to the service of the piece, as well as service practice, the latter including the blending of powder, cleaning of projectiles, etc. Great praise is accorded Capt. J. B. Mitchell, C.A.C., U.S.A., the inspector-instructor detailed by the War Department. Captain Mitchell's program, which was followed to the letter, showed the result of mature thought, coupled with a perfect understanding of his subject. It was progressive in character and thorough in scope. There is no attempt at denying the fact that the work was at times hard and exacting, the drill hours commencing at 8:30 a.m. and continuing practically throughout the day. However, the benefit derived and the lessons learned will be remembered long after the laborious nature of the work has been forgotten.

Mr. John W. Goff, a son of Judge Goff, and who was at one time a member of the 7th N.Y., has been nominated for a battalion adjutant of the 71st N.Y. by Colonel Bates. Lieut. A. C. Robertson, of Co. C, has resigned. He has been a member of the company since November, 1897.

The 65th N.Y., under Colonel Haffa, has a very trying time at the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y., from July 1 to 8, owing to the excessive heat and sickness. The excessive heat caused considerable modification in the regular camp routine and it is the general opinion that the camp was less beneficial

to the men than any other previous encampment ever held. There were no outbreaks of fever, and despite the fact that liquor was obtainable within a few feet of the camping grounds no cases of intoxication were reported. There was also a very small number of men who violated the regulations of the camp. When the regiment arrived at Buffalo July 9, after its camp tour, twenty men were sick in the hospital car. Only four of them had to be specially looked after; the others were able to go to their homes in street cars. Captain Arbogast was quite sick, of quinsy. His temperature was 101. Major Russell, the regimental surgeon, said: "Tonsillitis was epidemic in Peekskill when we arrived there and there were as many as 500 cases in the village. Our own sick roll decreased rapidly. We had 50 cases July 8 and only 20 July 9. The symptoms and quick recovery of patients, in two or three days, indicated that it was not diphtheria, but cultures were made to be assured. To prove the results of our tests, cultures were sent to the State Department of Health at Albany July 8, and we learned at Albany that there were no diphtheria germs. In other respects the health of the regiment was good and there was no food sickness and very little of anything else but the tonsillitis, which was aggravated by the dust, the single rainstorm which we had making a noticeable difference." Colonel Haffa is an officer who looks after the interest of his command, as may be judged by the following: When the regiment assembled at the Roa Hook siding to entrain for home, two special trains were in waiting. Colonel Haffa ordered an examination of the train, and it was learned that eighteen cars, provided with thirty-two seats each, were on hand to take the soldiers homeward. The agreement with the railroad company was to furnish eighteen cars of forty-two seats capacity. The railroad company's representative insisted that the eighteen 32-seat cars were sufficient, but Colonel Haffa maintained that it would be a hardship upon the men to compel them to double up in seats in such hot weather for the distance, and he insisted that the company must carry out its agreement. Not until Colonel Haffa ordered Capt. John Dorst, of Company I, to take his men on the railroad and stop all trains at the New York Central in both directions, did the railroad company's representative agree to furnish the proper cars. These were provided from Poughkeepsie. Some railroad officials are of the opinion that "anything is good enough for soldiers," and there have been frequent cases where contracts have not been kept, owing to the going of military officers. Colonel Haffa, however, is not one to be imposed upon.

That the school for officers of the New York National Guard, conducted by officers of the U. S. Army, at the state camp, near Peekskill, N. Y., from July 2 to 8, was a great success is the consensus of opinion of student officers. Those who had prepared themselves in advance by studying up prescribed military subjects naturally reaped the most benefit. The instructors were: Capt. H. W. Wise, 4th Inf., Edgar A. Fry, Inf., Campbell King, 1st Inf., Oliver L. Spaulding, 5th Field Art., Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Clement A. Trot, 5th Inf., Ernest Van D. Murphy, 18th Inf., William A. Cornell, 10th Cav., and Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William R. Standford, 5th Inf., Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav., Ronald E. Fisher, Cav., Arthur E. Ahrends, Inf., Thomas L. Crystal, 5th Inf., Alton M. Pope, 10th Cav., and Capt. R. F. Walton, U. S. A., retired. Student officers have nothing but praise for the manner of conducting the school by the Regular officers and the care they went to in imparting instruction. Among those who speak highly of the instructors are Colonel Dyer and Major Foster, of the 12th Regiment; Colonel Bates and Lieutenant Colonel Wells, of the 71st; Colonel Norton, of the 23d; Captain Schuyler, of the 7th, and Colonel Conley, Major Duffy, Captains Healy, Phalen and Dillon and Lieutenant Nagle, of the 69th Regiment. One of the greatest helps to the school were the maps prepared of the country about the camp by the 71st Regiment officers previous to the school, and these were distributed to the students. This was a very enterprising piece of work, and but for this forethought on the part of Colonel Bates and his officers the work would have been considerably hampered. Officers complained of the food furnished them at camp, both as to quality and quantity, and the complaint was general. Some officers assert that the meals were a disgrace to the State. Others would put their complaints in writing and send them forward to some good. Complaint as to rations has also been made by some companies previously on duty. This is probably due largely to a want of proper supervision over rations by company commanders and the ignorance of those receiving the rations. The fact seems to be lost sight of that the storehouse of the military commissary is simply a storehouse, and those who go there to draw rations need not accept any that are inferior or deficient in weight. If the post commissary can issue supplies that have become a little ancient, to save loss, he is going to do so, but if the Q. M. sergeant accepts them, he is simply foolish. We know of one regiment on the East Side of New York City, where the colonel, alive to the game, ordered all company C. O.'s to see to it personally that his company received proper rations, and explained the system thoroughly. As an example, when the regiment got to Pine Camp the enterprising camp commissary desired to get rid of some old stock to the supposed "greenhorns." The ancient stock was refused and the regiment drew nothing but the best of everything. A West Side regiment the next week got most of the old supplies the East Side regiment refused, including old potatoes, very ripe. The officers responsible simply did not know their business.

There has been considerable mystery as to just why Capt. John P. Everett and Lieut. Dennis Hogan, of Co. E, 69th N. Y., were ordered home from the officers' camp of instruction at Peekskill, N. Y., a few days ago by Major General Roe for alleged disrespect to Lieut. Col. George W. Bunnell, of the staff of General Roe. An officer who was present at camp during the incident gives the following as facts: "Captain Everett and Lieutenant Hogan were sitting down at the Captain's tent when Lieutenant Colonel Bunnell, who had discarded his coat on account of the excessively hot day, came along with a hammer in his hand to tack up a card sign, and he asked Captain Everett to tell him who the tent belonged to. Neither the Captain nor Lieutenant knew Lieutenant Colonel Bunnell, or knew he was an officer, as he had no insignia, and looked to them, under the circumstances, more like a hostler or orderly than a lieutenant colonel of Engineers. Captain Everett answered the Lieutenant Colonel in a jocular way, that that belonged to Captain Everett and Lieutenant Hogan. Colonel Bunnell had not made known his identity to Captain Everett or Lieutenant Hogan, and when the Colonel addressed the latter, he responded in a joking manner, and after a few hot words the Lieutenant Colonel walked away. When the news of the affair reached General Roe's headquarters an order was issued directing Captain Everett and Lieutenant Hogan to leave the camp and return home. They were given no opportunity to explain that they were in utter ignorance as to who Lieutenant Colonel Bunnell was, and that they took him for an enlisted man. Their rights as commissioned officers were ignored, and they were punished without a trial. Regular officers who were informed of the facts said they were much surprised that the officers had not been given a hearing before being ordered home from camp, and that no such procedure would be taken in the Regular Service. I have heard that Captain Everett contemplates a civil suit for damages. Later General Roe rescinded the order, and then issued it again, and Captain Everett and Lieutenant Hogan sent letters explaining that they did not knowingly treat any officer with disrespect, and apologizing for the incident. It was certainly a 'comedy of errors' if ever there was one, but Captain Everett and Lieutenant Hogan are the sufferers from the comedy."

The entire ten companies of Coast Artillery of the National Guard of Rhode Island assembled in the forts guarding Narragansett Bay, for July 9, for their annual tour of duty, which will continue until Sunday, July 16, when the Militiamen leave for their homes.

To enable organizations of the 3d and 4th Brigades and 3d Battalion, Naval Militia, of New York, to participate in the competitive firing for state and brigade prizes, commanding officers are authorized, upon the recommendation of the major general commanding the division, to send teams of not exceeding eighteen officers and enlisted men to Blauvelt rifle range, Blauvelt, N. Y., in season to compete in authorized matches to be held at that range during the month of September next.

Seven hundred officers and men of the Coast Artillery of the Massachusetts Militia, under Col. Walter E. Lombard, assembled on July 9 for their annual tour of instruction at forts in Boston Harbor. The companies were distributed at Forts Strong, Standish, Warren and Andrews. Before sun-

down every detachment was comfortably located on the grounds assigned to them by Colonel Patterson, U. S. A., commander of the Artillery District of Boston, an officer who has been very much interested in the Volunteer Artillery and has done much for the welfare and promotion of the corps. The companies boarded the steamer Mayflower, and the first stop was made at Fort Strong and Lieut. Col. George P. Quinby and three companies were dropped off and then the Mayflower headed for Fort Standish, where the second contingent of three companies, under command of Major E. Dwight Fullerton, were left. The next fort visited was Fort Warren and here three more companies disembarked under command of Major Norris O. Danforth. Major Chamberlain, U. S. A., commandant of the fort, with his officers, went to the dock to receive the troops. The last place to be visited was Fort Andrews and here the last of the corps was left, which included headquarters, band and the remaining companies. Lieutenant Colonel Ridgeway, Adjutant Dyer and the balance of the Regular officers who are stationed here were on hand also to extend a cordial greeting to the troops.

An election for a lieutenant colonel for the 69th N. Y. will be held in the armory on Monday night, July 17. The date originally selected was Aug. 17, but this not being to the liking of some of the officers an order was issued to hold the election on the earlier date. It is understood that Lieut. Percival E. Nagle will get the prize.

Members of Co. F, 7th N. Y., have been invited to spend Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the Marine Field Club on Bath Beach as the guests of Lieut. Paul Towne, who is president of the club.

COLORADO.

Instruction for the Colorado National Guard for this summer has been decided upon as follows:

Infantry officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, at State Rifle Range, near Golden, July 17 to 21, inclusive; 1st Squadron Cavalry and Engineers, at place to be announced later, Sept. 12 to 16, inclusive; Artillery and Signal Corps, near Sedalia, Sept. 19 to 23, inclusive.

Each of these camps will be under the supervision and observation of U. S. Army officers.

It is becoming quite the fashion for officers of the Mounted Service of the National Guard of Colorado to have appendicitis. Lieutenant Force, Troop B, was overcome with an attack while attending the Cavalry school at Fort Riley, and was operated on June 12. He came through the operation very nicely. This was closely followed by Major Goodman, of the Ordnance Department, being attacked June 20, and he underwent an operation at Denver very nicely. Captain Brooks, Troop C, had an attack while attending the maneuvers at San Antonio, but it was not necessary for him to undergo an operation. More interest is being shown in shooting this year than has been shown since this work was taken up by the Guard. An average of seventy-five men has attended the shooting at the range each Sunday since it began.

Considerable regret was felt in some offices over the necessity for the resignation of Major Paul A. Barry, of the 2d Infantry, Colorado (Lieutenant U. S. A., retired), which occurred in June. Splendid progress is being made at the rifle range in the installation of the water system.

Denver officers of the guard were given a considerable treat on the evening of June 27, when Karl Linderfelt, formerly an officer of our guard, gave an illustrated lecture at the A. G. O. on the fall of Juarez during the Mexican insurrection. Mr. Linderfelt was in command of that portion of the insurrectionists known as the American Legion. He gave a very interesting talk and explained in some detail many things unknown.

Plans have been prepared and adopted for the erection of an armory for Co. C, 2d at Lamar, and they show that that company is soon to be housed in a building splendidly fitted for the purpose for which it will be used.

The Commander-in-Chief showed his disapproval of the Naval Militia bill which passed the recent Legislature by putting his veto on the bill, with the comment that there was at this time no necessity for a Naval Militia in Colorado, and in doing so the Governor voiced the sentiment of all the high officers of the guard.

Harold Bartlett, a member of Troop B, was accidentally shot in the fleshy part of the left forearm on the night of June 9 by one of the members of the troop while both were practicing indoor shooting. The wound was very slight.

Better demonstration of the usefulness of instruction in first aid as given in the military force was never given than when on June 22 John Chase, jr., a private of Troop C, rescued a drowning boy from a reservoir at Boulder, and while the youngster was nearly lifeless by the use of his instruction in first aid, he was able to resuscitate the boy and he soon entirely recovered.

General Chase has received a very interesting letter from Capt. H. B. Nelson, of the Army, who has been detailed as inspector of the bill, which he says that he is very pleased to have received the detail which he has, and that he expects to report in Denver about Sept. 1, splendidly equipped to instruct our guard in the lines in which he is now receiving a course of training at the staff college at Fort Leavenworth. This will not be the first Colorado experience for Captain Nelson, as he served at Trinidad during the A. R. U. strike in 1894.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. R. G. asks: The 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., was engaged in fighting forest fires in Montana during the summer of 1910, thereby damaging or destroying considerable clothing, a claim for the same having been submitted last October. Nothing has been heard of the respective claim since that date. Has any appropriation been made to reimburse us for this loss? If so, when do you think that we will receive the same? Answer: No appropriation has so far been made for this purpose. It always takes considerable time to adjust such matters; may be acted upon at the winter session of Congress.

TIN CUP.—The foreign service pay which it is proposed to abolish by one of the bills before Congress is not the retired pay of soldiers who are living abroad, but the twenty per cent increase which is paid soldiers on the active list while serving in foreign lands. No proposition has been made to reduce pay and allowances of men on the retired list.

T. G.—See answer to G. W. B.

G. W. B.—We regret that we cannot comply with your request for information as to your relative position in the eligible list for promotion to grade of ordnance sergeant. The Department has not given out for publication the per-

centages attained by candidates. Apply through the channel. See page 1374, our issue of July 5.

E. H.—We noted some weeks ago the fact of your having passed for post quartermaster sergeant, but the information published does not give the relative standing of candidates. Apply through the channel.

J. R.—A private enlisted in the United States in, on discharge, entitled to water transportation to the United States, and travel pay from the port of disembarkation to the place of enlistment. No travel pay is given in lieu of the water transportation.

J. A. H. asks: Enlisted Nov. 2, 1901; discharged Nov. 1, 1904; re-enlisted May 18, 1905; discharged Sept. 5, 1907; re-enlisted Sept. 6, 1907; discharged Sept. 5, 1910; re-enlisted Sept. 6, 1910. What enlistment period am I in? Answer: Second; the first three years were lost by remaining out over three months. You were in continuous service less than three years when the Pay bill was passed in 1908, and remained in the first period until the end of the then current enlistment.

G. H. K.—The rank of commodore no longer exists on the active list of the U. S. Navy. Captains of the Navy when retired with one grade higher are given the rank of commodore on the retired list. See the Navy Personnel Act. There is but one admiral of the U. S. Navy—George Dewey, advanced for highly distinguished conduct in battle during war with Spain. There are rear admirals, both active and retired.

WINDIGO.—The campaign medals for Spanish War service are a part of the uniform, and are not issued to soldiers not now in the Service. See G. O. 129, W. D., 1908.

P. W. C.—We cannot identify the firm publishing the "Army Bulletin No. 8," of which you send us one leaf. We note on one of the cuts "Perry Time Stamp, manufactured by Stromberg Electric Manufacturing Company, Chicago," and suggest that you try them.

SALVADOR asks: (1) When the 21-ship fleet organization goes into effect, will the Florida and Utah form part of that reorganization? (2) Will this 21-ship fleet visit foreign ports in the fall? (3) How many Dreadnoughts in commission in the Japanese navy and how many building? (4) Is the battleship Oregon in commission in reserve or is it out of commission? Answer: (1) There are now nineteen first class battleships in commission, all in the Atlantic Fleet. The Utah is now making her trials, while the Florida is still building at the New York Navy Yard. No plans have been published regarding a reorganization of the Battleship Fleet. (2) It is not likely that the twenty-one ships will make a tour similar to the battleship cruise of 1907-9. (3) Japan's first Dreadnought, the Satsuma, was completed April 1, 1910; her second, the Aki, October, 1910. Two others are expected to be ready for commission next March, and by February, 1913, Japan will have, all told, seven battleships of the Dreadnought type. (4) The Oregon is out of commission, at Puget Sound.

J. N.—The cadet for the 3d Congressional District of Tennessee entered the Academy March, 1910; consequently there was no vacancy in that district this year. Graduations create vacancies in the Congressional districts from which the graduates were appointed, or in Senatorial or Presidential appointments, as the case may be.

J. P. V. asks: (1) Can a second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, take the examination for second lieutenant, Regular Army, or must he resign and take it from the ranks? (2) If allowed to take while serving in the Scouts, can he do so if married? We know that married men in the ranks cannot take the examination, and as officers in the Scouts are still to some extent looked upon as enlisted men, can they being married, take the examination for the Regular Army? (3) Would an officer in the Scouts, taking the examination for the Coast Artillery Corps, be exempt from the preliminary as other officers of the Army are? Answer: (1) Officers of Philippine Scouts, as such are not eligible for promotion as officers in the Regular Army. (2) Neither enlisted man nor civilian will be eligible for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army if married. (3) In the Coast Artillery Corps no enlisted man other than those of the Coast Artillery Corps may compete for appointments. In the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry enlisted men and civilians are eligible according to Army Regulations and circulars obtainable of the A. G. on request.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 10, 1911.

Mrs. Pierce, who was here for the Luhn-Jandt marriage, has returned to Sioux City. Major and Mrs. William G. Luhn have returned to their home after a visit to their son, Capt. William L. Luhn. On the evening preceding the Luhn-Jandt wedding Colonel Jones and Mrs. Bowles gave a handsome dinner for the wedding party, the guests, besides Miss Jandt and Captain Luhn, being Major and Mrs. William G. Luhn, Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Owen, Miss Owen, Miss Taylor, Lieutenants Houston and Van Deusen. On June 6 Lieut. and Mrs. Cartmell gave a beautiful dinner for Miss Jandt and Captain Luhn, others present being Mrs. Wilkes, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Owen, Miss Owen, Miss Taylor, Captain Cavanaugh, Lieutenants Van Deusen, Houston and O'Donnell.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Boyd entertained delightfully at a recent supper party Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Pope, Mrs. Bowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Lieutenants O'Donnell and Pettis. Mrs. Moore, of Washington, D. C., has been the guest of Mrs. Bowles, and on Monday, June 26, Mrs. Bowles entertained at tea for Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Jennie Collins, of Washington, D. C., is here to spend a month with her daughter, Mrs. N. M. Cartmell. Mrs. Stotsenberg arrived on Thursday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles Russell Mayo. Mrs. Stotsenberg has been with her daughter, Mrs. William Kromer, at Angel Island, for several months.

Capt. Bruce L. Palmer, with Mrs. Palmer, Marcella and Harding, left on Sunday for Austin, Texas, where Captain Palmer goes on Militia detail. Lieutenant Nathaniel M. Cartmell has been appointed to college duty at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., and with his family will leave in a few days for that place. Dr. Voit, of Germany, spent a few days last week in the post as guest of his cousin, Mrs. Charles T. Boyd.

Mrs. Gordon entertained informally at bridge on June 30. Mrs. Blocksom, with her nieces, Misses Virginia Glass and Imogen Wagoner, left the post on June 29 for their summer home at Belmar, N. J. They drove through in their automobile, accompanied by Mr. Beaumont Glass. Mrs. C. R. Mayo entertained at bridge on July 7 in honor of Miss Pope. Others present were Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Tinsley, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Flem-



ing, Mrs. Philipps, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Muller and Mrs. Owen. Prizes were won by Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Long. Lieutenant Cartmell and his aunt, Mrs. Wilkes, have gone to Montreal and Quebec for a few days. Mrs. Wilkes will leave very soon for her home in Washington.

Mrs. Fleming gave a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon, July 5, at which prizes were won by Mrs. Philipps and Mrs. Muller. Colonel Jones and Mrs. Bowles gave a card party on the evening of July 3, entertaining all the garrison. Bridge and hearts were played and prizes went to Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Philipps and Lieutenant Muller. Mrs. John J. Ryan has returned from a visit to West Point.

Capt. George J. Oden entertained at his quarters very pleasantly on June 27, music being the feature of the evening. Captain Oden's guests were Mrs. Blockson, Miss Glass, Miss Wagoner, Miss Pope, Mrs. Hay, Miss McMannigal, Mrs. Mayo, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Captain Cavenaugh, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Mr. Glass, Mr. Ned Hay and Mr. Rankin.

Miss Charlotte E. Ryan, who has spent several months with relatives in Washington and Philadelphia, has returned to the post. Dr. and Mrs. Long have moved into quarters in the post, to remain while Dr. Long is on duty here. Mr. Harlan Mumma, of Findlay, Ohio, was the guest of Lieut. William R. Pope on Monday. Lieut. Col. G. H. Gale has returned from a short leave. Major William H. Hay has gone to Pine Camp, N.Y., for duty as instructor at the camp of the New York Militia.

Mrs. Van Deusen has returned to the post after a protracted visit in Massachusetts, and she will be here with her son, Lieutenant Van Deusen, for some time. Mr. Tom Hay is here on a vacation from Schenectady, N.Y., where he is in business with the General Electric Company.

An interesting game of baseball was played on the post diamond on July 2, between the regimental team and the Pittsburgh Giants, resulting in a score of 8 to 1, in favor of the visiting team. The 10th Cavalry team also lost a game on July 9 to the St. Albans team, score 3 to 1. The games draw large crowds from outside the post. Mr. Ned Hay has gone to Montreal, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Rankin, who has been visiting him since his return from Cornell University. Captain Cornell and Lieutenant Mayo have returned from a militia camp at Peekskill, N.Y. Lieutenant Mayo contracted tonsillitis while in camp, but is improving since his return.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, July 7, 1911.

Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Miller arrived Saturday from Berkeley, Cal., to spend the summer at the home of their daughter, Mrs. George Brown, jr. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at Saturday dinner for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Miss Pay, of Annapolis, Md., and Capt. and Mrs. Andersen. Dr. and Mrs. Cook entertained at dinner Friday, complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Bradshaw, Admiral and Mrs. Cottman and Paymr. and Mrs. Brown.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at dinner Friday for Miss Nicholson, of California. Mrs. R. Nicholson, Mrs. H. Brown, Miss McDermont, of Washington, D.C., Miss Klink, of San Francisco, Lieutenant Zogbaum, Dr. Reed, Lieutenants Gardner and Hall, of the Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Little, of the Philadelphia. After dinner about fifteen young people came in for dancing. Mrs. V. L. Cottman held Wednesday reception this week. Mrs. George Brown, jr., poured coffee and Mrs. Sheldon Evans poured tea. Miss Nicholson served iced tea. Among the guests from a distance were Mrs. Thomas Green and Mrs. Ingie, of Eucatai, Mrs. Swanson and Miss Zoe Semple, of Seattle.

Mr. H. H. Hogan, of San Francisco, has joined Mrs. Hogan here for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. W. J. Moses, Mrs. Kopicus, of New York and Paris, a sister of Mrs. Moses, is also a guest. Lieutenant Zogbaum entertained at dinner on board the Pennsylvania Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Nicholson.

In honor of Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, who leave July 12 for the Boston Navy Yard, for station, Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman held a reception Thursday afternoon. The rooms were a bower of roses, of which the commandant's garden boasts such a bounteous supply. In the receiving line were Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Beuret, Mrs. H. R. Clise, of Seattle, Mrs. John Walsh; Mrs. A. H. Robertson and Mrs. Seth Williams served punch, and the Misses Withers, Nicholson, Doyen, Bailey, Marguerite Clise, of Seattle, and Miss Hitchens, of Portland, assisted Mrs. Cottman in entertaining and serving. The guests included about thirty of Seattle's society people, and all the people on the station attended.

Mrs. Holland Smith and mother arrived from San Diego Tuesday and are stopping at the Philbrick. Lieutenant Zogbaum entertained at dinner on board the Pennsylvania Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh and their guests, Miss Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, from the East. Mr. and Mrs. James Shellenberger, of Seattle, are week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

Mrs. C. H. Hayes and daughter, Miss Mary, arrived from Tacoma this week to join Commander Hayes, commanding officer of the Princeton. Mrs. Trevor, wife of Midshipman Arthur Trevor, and Mrs. Shute, wife of Ensign Shute, of the Princeton, came up this week from San Diego, to join their husbands here. Mrs. Fewell, wife of Lieutenant Commander Fewell, Mrs. Perkins, wife of Lieut. Fred Perkins, and Mrs. Stone, wife of Chaplain Stone, of the Pennsylvania, are stopping in Bremerton during the stay of the ship.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. I. Yates, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. John Walsh and Asst. Naval Constr. George Westervelt gave a dancing party at Kitsap Inn, Friday evening, as a farewell party for Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret. The dining room was used for dancing and the upstairs rooms for cards and smoking. Refreshments were served. One hundred guests attended.

The Pennsylvania has been placed in reserve for five months' repairs. The West Virginia came in from the South

Saturday and proceeded to Tacoma, to be present at the carnival over the Fourth. The ship brought up Capt. W. W. Low and Lieutenant Hedley with 130 marines who had been on duty in the South. The West Virginia came to the yard July 5 for docking, and will leave about the 15th for Seattle, to be present during the "Potlatch," and then will continue the test of Washington and British Columbia coals. The Colorado will also take up the test. The Princeton will be ready to sail July 29 for Samoa, where she will become station ship. Capt. C. H. Hayes will command the Princeton on her trip out.

There are now 290 men at the marine barracks, the largest number that has ever been here at one time. Capt. W. W. Low left Friday for Annapolis, to which place he has been assigned.

The battleship Oregon will be open to visitors during the Seattle "Potlatch," July 17 to 27. Capt. J. B. Tracey, U.S.M.C., has been detached from the Philadelphia and transferred to the barracks. Lieut. F. A. Gardner has been transferred from the Pennsylvania to the Philadelphia.

The baseball team of the Philadelphia returned Thursday from North Yakima, where they had gone July 1 to cross bats with the Yakima's. A game was played Sunday, in which it was necessary to play eleven innings to determine the winner, at which time the score stood 2 to 3 in favor of Yakima. In a game played July 4 the score stood 5 to 4, in favor of the sailors. Fifty men went over to Yakima to see the game, to root for their team, and came back delighted with their reception and entertainment.

The minstrel show and musical comedy given by the crew of the Pennsylvania, in Eagle Hall, Thursday evening, brought out nearly every officer and lady on the station. The entertainment was, without doubt, the finest one ever given by any ship's crew on this coast, and the best entertainment ever given in Bremerton. The music and lyrics were written by J. McE. Reilly and the book, "A Madagascar Courtship," by Ted Thacher, both of the Pennsylvania's crew, and were exceptionally musical and clever. The costumes and stage effects were all that could be desired. The boys will give their entertainment in Seattle and Tacoma in the near future.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 3, 1911.

Orders have been received detailing a portion of the Fort Sheridan troops to go into camp with the Organized Militia for the military tournament in Chicago the latter part of the month. Last year the entire command, under Colonel Pitcher, participated in what proved to be one of the most successful military tournaments ever held in this country. This year nearly all the regiments of the Illinois National Guard will be present.

The headquarters, band and Battery F, 5th Regiment, Field Artillery, marched from here last Wednesday for the summer camp at Sparta, with Colonel Adams commanding, Captain Scott adjutant, Captain Green, Q.M., and Chaplain Murphy, exchange officer, went ahead by train for the purpose of establishing the camp and the exchange. The exchange as managed by the Chaplain at the same place last year proved to be a very good thing for the enlisted men. A shaded arbor was put up, with tables, where ice cream was served and games could be played. Considerable fire reading matter was furnished.

Captain Saville has a great deal of construction work going on in the post. He is building a new sewage disposal plant, where the refuse can be treated before it is passed to the lake as heretofore. The improvements going on at the hospital and power station are well advanced. The work of burying many of the electrical wires of the post is progressing in charge of Electrician Perchman.

Captain Fries returned to the post from the Mercy Hospital of Chicago this week and will soon be ready for duty.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. H. F. Reed on June 25 and is doing well.

By good management Lieutenant Brinkerhoff cleared \$250 above expenses at a benefit last evening for the relief of the wife of Corporal Keith, who is sick in the Waukegan Hospital. The vaudeville was in charge of Privates Perry and Nacht, the moving pictures in charge of Chaplains Rice and Murphy and the musicale in charge of Chief Musicians Savoca. In the vaudeville part Captain, Zebbie Rice and Navorro put on a fine acrobatic number, followed by Mrs. A. W. Brody with selections in songs. Perry and Gustave, in a Hebrew act, created much fun. Murphy, Thomas, Long and Davis, composing the 5th Regiment Field Artillery quartet, were liberally applauded for their good singing. Crandall and Krutts gave an exhibition of scientific sparring.

The Saturday evening soldiers' hop was attended by twenty couples.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 8, 1911.

While Lieut. T. D. Osborne is at Sparta, Mrs. Osborne has gone to visit relatives in the East and will spend a month at West Point, where her brother, Cadet Doe, is in summer camp. Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott and children sailed from New York July 5 for Germany, to be gone all summer.

An Artillery dinner was given on Monday in honor of Col. Granger Adams by Lieut. C. M. Allen, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Greene, Lieut. T. D. Osborne, Mrs. Cora Allen, Miss Louise Allen. Lieutenant Allen left for Sparta with his battery on Wednesday.

On July 4 a number of juvenile parties were held in the early evening with fireworks for the youngsters. The Savilles, Comstocks and Rogers had especially attractive displays. No accidents of any kind were reported here. There were several interesting baseball games in the afternoon, and a number of parties on the bathing beach. Capt. R. M. Thomas, recently promoted to the 11th Cavalry, left last week for San Antonio. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. McNamee gave him a farewell dinner, inviting Lieutenant Bowditch, Mrs. James A. Ryan and Father Murphy. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers entertained very informally for Miss Fuller, Mrs. Fries, Lieutenants Thomas and Jacobs. During the band concert Friday Mrs. A. W. Brody gave a tea on her veranda. Miss Florence Bailey entertained in honor of Miss Marion Bishop Friday afternoon, by a five hundred party at the quarters of her aunt, Mrs. Comstock, out on the lawn. The guests were Miss Louise Allen, Miss Evelyn Bailey, Misses Hilda and Elaine Waltz, and the Misses Van Riper, Dean and Sedgewick from Highland Park. Miss McCune, of Columbus, arrived Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. C. S. Fries.

Capt. B. J. Tillman is on leave with his family, who are spending the summer with Mrs. Tillman's father, Gen. Francis E. Moore, in Canada. Mrs. C. Wilcox has her mother, Mrs. J. Augur, and sister, Miss Caroline Augur, with her for a visit. Her cousin, Mrs. Cruikshank, wife of Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Signal Corps, was a guest last week, but is now up in the woods of Wisconsin. Captain Cruikshank will join her at the family home in Evanston later, from whence they start for their new station at Honolulu.

Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman are guests at the Moraine Hotel, Highland Park. Major Charles Clark, 27th Inf., has reported here for duty and is the guest of Major Wittenmyer until quarters are ready. Mrs. Clark, Miss Jeanette and Mr. Wayne Clark are with Mrs. Clark's sister, Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park. Another sister, Miss Ezekiel, of Des Moines, is also a guest.

On Thursday of last week Mrs. Wilcox entertained the bridge club, while Mrs. Sneed was the hostess this week. Mrs. Sneed left Friday for her home in Illinois, to again visit relatives. Miss Fuller, of Columbus, the guest of Mrs. Claude Fries, left Thursday for her home. Capt. C. S. Fries is still confined to the house after his operation. Col. H. S. Bishop's orders to the Philippines were revoked, and he was sent to Washington to appear before a retiring board. Mr. Edward Young, in charge of the plans for the encampment of Militia and Regulars in Chicago, July 23-30, was a visitor in the post Thursday. Lieut. G. R. Clayton, M.C., accompanied the Artillery to Sparta. Lieut. C. L. Stevenson, in charge of the Machine-Gun Platoon, 15th Cav., will spend the coming week in camp at Camp Logan for their target practice. Miss Betty Case will visit Mrs. Stevenson during her absence.

On Wednesday, during the band concert, Major and Mrs.

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McDonald served tea on their lawn, assisted by their daughter, Miss Leila McDonald. A moonlight riding party was arranged for Miss Leila on Tuesday, followed by supper at Major McDonald's. Those riding were Miss Betty Case, Miss Marion Bishop, Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Augur, Miss Mayhills, of Highland Park. Lieutenants Yount, Stevens, Gastes, Leonard, Lanza, Captain Rogers, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Gafferty, Miss Gafferty, Miss Fuller, Miss Allen, Mr. Quinby, Miss Rafferty came in later for supper.

Quite the most handsome and elaborate dinner given here for some time was tendered Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park, last Tuesday by Col. and Mrs. William H. Chaffield. The table was covered by a wealth of pink and white roses, surrounding a huge basket of pink orchids. Those invited were Col. William H. Chaffield, Major Wittenmyer, Major and Mrs. Charles Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Tupper and Mr. Charles Kerens, of Chicago.

Mrs. Tupper, sister of Mrs. Chaffield, and her son, Xavier, are house guests of the Chaffields. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Ryan entertained at dinner last week for Gen. and Mrs. Page, Mrs. Marshall, Lieutenant Patton and Major and Mrs. McDonald.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 6, 1911.

Over 1,000 marines and sailors from the cruisers California, Maryland, South Dakota, Cincinnati and Raleigh, as well as from the Independence and the Marine Barracks, participated in the big parade, which was one of the features of the Fourth of July as observed in Vallejo, the navy yard town having as good a celebration of the national holiday as any city on the coast. And certainly the sailors and marines made a fine showing. Following the parade they were guests of the committee of citizens handling the celebration at a luncheon served to them in the pavilion in Vallejo, while the officers who commanded the various divisions, as well as those from the yard who were guests of the city during the parade, were entertained at the headquarters of the grand marshal, ex-Mayor J. F. Chappell.

In honor of Mrs. Frank McCommon, who has been the guest of Mrs. Ernest E. Eckhardt at the Manila, Mrs. Guy W. Brown entertained at a most enjoyable card party aboard the Independence on Wednesday afternoon. Bridge and hearts were both played in the cabin, which had been attractively decorated for the afternoon, dainty refreshments rounding out the pleasant hours. This afternoon Mrs. Brown will entertain the guests in honor of Mrs. Manly H. Simons, who is to leave the station during the next week or ten days. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Simons were incentives for a dinner given on Wednesday, June 28, by Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, when the other guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Mary Turner, Capt. Henry T. Mayo and Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley.

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas and Miss Thomas are in San Francisco, having preceded the California up the coast from Coronado. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, the new commander of the Department of California, accompanied by Mrs. Brush and son at the Elpp Brush, is at the Hotel Victoria, in San Francisco. Asst. Naval Constr. R. Duccan, Gatewood was away for a short fishing trip. Miss Esther Denny, who has been visiting Miss Anna Peters in Stockton, is at present at Applegate, in the High Sierras, where she has gone to join Mrs. Denny. Colonel Denny is still at the Fairmont in San Francisco, but will spend the latter part of the month with his family at the mountain resort.

Comdr. H. M. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson are stopping at the Hotel Dorchester in San Francisco after a fortnight's delightful stay in the Yosemite Valley. Miss Isabelle McCracken, daughter of Mrs. McCracken and the late Commodore McCracken, has recovered from her recent attack of appendicitis, and is at present the guest of Mrs. Miles C. Gorgas, at the lighthouse. Lieut. J. M. Gardner, jr., U.S.M.C., has reported at the barracks, with the men of his command, who had been stationed at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, the marines having been withdrawn from there in accordance with orders received from Washington.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore returned last week from Washington, where he took his examination for promotion, and has resumed command of the naval training station at Yerba Buena. He was accompanied on the return trip by his daughter, Mrs. John S. Graham, who will spend the remainder of the summer with her parents at Yerba Buena. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Glassford, jr., and their infant daughter, Eleanor Phelps Glassford, are at the Hotel St. Vincent, but are planning to take a house for the summer, as Lieutenant Glassford's ship, the South Dakota, is under orders to remain here for three months' repairs. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells are also at the Hotel St. Vincent. Mrs. Wells having come up from the southern part of the state last week. Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, commanding the mine planter Armistead, now in San Diego, arrived in San Francisco last week on a few days' leave. Capt. William B. Baker, of the Presidio of Monterey, is enjoying a leave of over three months. Lieut. R. Brush, also of the Presidio of Monterey, is spending a few days' leave in San Francisco. Lieut. Frederick Wood and Miss Mae Wood are visiting in the mountains. The guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Doherty, of Forest Hill, Mrs. Zeno E. Briggs is spending a few days at the Victoria, in San Francisco, where Mrs. R. S. Douglas, wife of Lieutenant Commander Douglas, is also a guest. Lieut. Col. W. K. Wright has returned to the Presidio of Monterey after a several days' visit to San Francisco. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhn left on Tuesday for Seattle, Mrs. Ruhn's former home, to spend several weeks as guests of relatives.

Capt. Oscar W. Koester, retired, and Mrs. Koester were guests at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Sesson, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, over the holiday. Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, who was so seriously ill a month or so ago, has now quite recovered her health. Mrs. J. J. Brice and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Brice, are expected to return to California within the month, after nearly a year's absence abroad. Miss Brice will probably spend the summer at the debutantes of the winter, the family dividing their time between San Francisco and the country home of Captain Brice at Rutherford, some twenty miles above Vallejo.

Ensign William L. Calhoun, of the Maryland, and Mrs. Calhoun (née Anderson) have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo, during the stay of the ship at Mare Island. Mrs. Calhoun is receiving a warm welcome at this yard. Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley returned to the yard Wednesday from San Francisco, where he went to meet Mrs. Standley and their little ones, who had just come up from San Diego, where they have been living the past three years. They have gone to the mountains for the remainder of the month, but are expected to come to the yard about Aug. 1. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis are entertaining the former's niece, Miss Ellis. Ensign and Mrs. Charles W. Crose are among the Navy people who have taken apartments in Vallejo since the arrival of the ships here. Lieut. and Mrs. Owen H. Oakley are also stopping in Vallejo at the present time.

The greatest sympathy is being expressed for Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt in the death of Lieutenant Commander Pratt, who passed away at the naval hospital here on Tuesday. Although he had been under treatment at the hospital, off and on, for a year past, it was only a few days prior to the end that

grave fears were entertained. A brother, Lloyd A. Pratt, arrived here yesterday from Seattle. The funeral services are to be held from St. Peter's Chapel tomorrow morning.

Capt. E. C. Long is spending a leave in San Francisco before sailing for the Philippines in August. Lieut. Philip Remington sailed for the Far East on yesterday's transport after being on duty with the 13th Infantry since last March. Lieut. Morris M. Keck also sailed for the Philippines yesterday. Capt. H. B. Casey has gone to San Diego to attend the encampment of the 5th and 8th Companies, N.G.C. Lieut. William H. Lightle, who has been in command of the destroyer Stewart for some time, sailed on yesterday's transport for the Asiatic station for duty. Lieut. John S. Newton will succeed him in command of the Stewart. Midshipman McGlasson has been transferred to the Whipple from the South Dakota.

Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, retired, and Mrs. Graham left the yard this afternoon. They have lived for so many years at Mare Island that it will be hard to fill their places. Lieutenant Graham was detached on June 30 and they plan to spend a month or more in the Santa Cruz Mountains, with a visit to southern California before they start for their Eastern home. Med. Dir. Phillips A. Lovering will on July 10 relieve Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, who has been in charge of the naval-hospital for two or three years.

The cruisers California and Maryland, which came up to the yard on Friday last, were quickly followed by the South Dakota, which dropped anchor in the channel on Saturday. This is the first visit of the cruisers to Mare Island in many months, and with them the three divisions of the Torpedo Flotilla, which preceded the larger vessels by a couple of weeks, the Saturn, which also arrived from the South on Saturday, and the cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh, which have been in commission here for several months awaiting further orders, the water front presents a busy appearance. The vessels are being docked, cleaned and painted and undocked to make room for others as rapidly as possible, the original orders being for the Maryland and California to leave here by July 8, when they would proceed to San Francisco Bay, to remain until after the National Educators' Convention. On or about July 15 they will sail for Honolulu for a cruise of at least a month, and it was believed that they would not have any work done, beyond the minor repairs to be finished this week, until well into the fall. An inspection of the California, however, shows that her boilers are in bad condition, while her evaporator system has gone to pieces. About the Maryland there is also need of a general overhauling of the machinery, this vessel having burned more coal with poorer speed coming up the coast than did any of her sister ships. It is thought probable that the ships will be kept here for at least fifty days' repairs. Orders have already been received here for the South Dakota to remain at the yard for seventy-five days, to permit of the installation of her cage masts and the system of forced lubrication.

Aboard the torpedoboats all work is being rushed, as they are under orders to sail from Mare Island July 8 for San Francisco and Seattle. Other points on the Sound are to be visited before they proceed to Alaska for the summer cruise. They are not expected to return to these waters until September.

A large detachment of marines, under command of Col. Charles A. Droyen, was brought back from San Diego on the South Dakota and are now on duty at the Marine Barracks. One hundred and seventy-eight marines left yesterday for San Francisco, where they embarked aboard the transport sailing at noon. One hundred of the men are destined for duty in the Philippines, while the remainder will be stationed at Honolulu. It is expected that many of the marines from these barracks will be sent in small detachments to Army Point for target practice at an early date.

The Army transport Thomas will arrive at the station about July 15 for repairs aggregating \$30,000.

The court-martial of Pay Clerk Roland W. Thompson, of the Independence, charged with failure to report the irregularities in the pay office of the Independence to the proper authorities, was concluded last week. The trial of Pay Clerk James V. Fuller, retired, commenced yesterday. Fuller is charged with misappropriating funds aggregating over \$1,600; executing fraud by collusion in collusion with Paymaster Arthur M. Pippin, a shortage of over \$3,000 in the pay office of the Independence, and scandalous conduct in inducing and persuading Yeoman Henry Heilpein to defraud enlisted men, and in aiding and abetting Paymaster Pippin in concealing the deficit in the pay office. To all the charges and specifications the accused pleaded not guilty.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 3, 1911.

With the shipping away of nearly all the records and the subsequent departure of officers and clerks department headquarters has assumed its new status under the scheme which went into effect July 1. Lieut. Col. F. J. Kernan, recently detailed to the Adjutant General's Department, has been assigned to these headquarters and is now occupying the desk vacated by Lieut. Col. S. W. Dunning who left last week for Atlanta, where he becomes adjutant general of the Department of the Gulf.

The 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, out at the target range since the middle of the month, returned yesterday in order that some of the companies could enter the field games to be held in the garrison on the afternoon of the Fourth of July. They will then return to the range and complete target practice.

Chaplain Feinler, 1st Inf., accompanied by his sister and niece, left on Thursday for the East on a short leave. Captain Carey, recently assigned to the 1st Infantry, has taken quarters in the post. Major and Mrs. Cabell are enjoying a visit from their young son, Henry, during the vacation season. He has been at a preparatory school in the East for the past year.

Lieut. A. P. Budd, recently promoted and assigned to the 25th Infantry, at Fort Lawton, leaves for his new station today.

Mrs. Pierson, wife of Capt. R. H. Pierson, M.C., and who has been visiting friends in Seattle during the absence of her husband at the target range, returned to the post on Saturday. Major Clayton has moved into the quarters recently vacated by Colonel Dravo in the lower reservation.

On the morning of the Fourth of July all the troops of the garrison will participate in a street parade in the town of Vancouver, and the afternoon of the post athletic field will be the scene of a program of military field events.

Colonel Bingham has just received news that his son, Sidney Bingham, now a First Classman at West Point, has been appointed an acting first sergeant.

Mrs. Maus gave an elaborate dinner on Friday in honor of Major and Mrs. Denning and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of San Francisco, and for Col. and Mrs. Kernan. Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton were dinner guests of Miss Isabella Gould, of Portland, at the Waverly Golf Club on Saturday. Mrs. Campbell, of El Paso, Texas, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Aloe, wife of Capt. Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf.

Mrs. Van Deusen entertained with four tables of bridge on Thursday. Among those playing were Mrs. Charles Gould, Miss Isabella Gould, of Portland, and their house guest, Miss Hiller, of San Francisco; Mrs. Clark and Miss Caldwell, also of Portland. The first prize, a pretty embroidered bag, was won by Miss Gould, the second prize, a sandalwood case, by Mrs. Gould, and the consolation prize, a hand painted lamp shade, went to Mrs. Reasoner.

Miss Taylor, daughter of Col. and Mrs. S. W. Taylor, has been much feted during the past week. On Saturday Mrs. Maus gave a tea as a welcome to Miss Taylor, and also as a farewell to Mrs. Bingham, who leaves shortly for Jeffersonville, Ind. On Saturday evening Mrs. Ruttenutter gave a dinner of eight covers for Miss Taylor, and on Monday Mrs. Tupes entertained at dinner in her honor, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Greer, Miss McGunnagle and Lieutenants Ulio and George. Lieutenant Ehrenbeck, O.E., has recently returned from a mapping detail. About the middle of July he will leave for Washington Barracks to enter the Engineer School.

The baseball game on Sunday was between the 1st Infantry team and the Lintons, of Portland, resulting in a victory for the soldier team, the score being 15 to 8. On July 4 the 1st Infantry team play the Fort Stevens team at Fort Stevens.

Little Alice Hersey, daughter of Mrs. Mark L. Hersey, gave a children's party on Thursday.

Mrs. William Dent, guest of the family of Captain Dent,



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left last Monday for Mexico, where she will join her husband, who is located in business there. Just before her departure Miss Dent, sister of Captain Dent, gave a bridge party in her honor, which was largely attended by post ladies. The first prize, an embroidered collar and cuff set, was won by Miss Taylor.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 7, 1911.

Mrs. Cynthia Caziarc and small daughter left Thursday for their home in Seattle, after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chappellear. Mrs. Preston Bassett has returned from Carmel-by-the-Sea, where she chaperoned a party composed of her brother "Fritz" Von Schrader and his friends. Mrs. Abney Payne, with her young son, "Billy," is home from a delightful visit with relatives in Virginia. Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, Major Percy Ashburn and Major R. M. Thornburgh have returned from the meeting of the Medical Convention at Los Angeles.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Tasker, M.C., have as guests Captain Tasker's father and mother, of Washington, D.C. Capt. R. P. Winslow left Wednesday to join Mrs. Winslow in Louisiana and spend two months' leave before entering the class at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Major W. C. Davis, C.A.C., arrived Thursday to join his family, who are now occupying the quarters vacated by Lieutenant Corey. Lieut. Harry L. Morse left last Monday for Fort Monroe to enter the Artillery School.

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, of the Surgeon General's office, Washington, D.C., who has been attending the Medical Convention at Los Angeles, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richards at the General Hospital. In his honor Capt. and Mrs. Richards gave a tea the afternoon of July 4. Mrs. Bennett, mother of Mrs. George M. Grimes, is spending a few days at Long Beach. Lieut. W. C. Knight, who has been transferred here from Fort Riley, is moving into the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. G. M. Apple. Capt. and Mrs. Apple left June 28 for Denver, where Captain Apple will spend a week's leave, prior to joining his battery en route to Fort Sill, Okla. Mrs. Apple will spend the summer in Denver with her mother, Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Wheeler gave an attractive dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Apple Saturday, June 24. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Crissy and Lieutenant Goolrick.

Mrs. Powell entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday afternoon, June 27, when Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Steele won the prizes, two two-dollar glove orders. Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. Davis are new members of the club. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Steele entertained at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Apple Monday evening, June 26. Mrs. Apple winning a dainty handkerchief, and Major Roudiez a book. Others present were Mesdames Crissy, Johnson and Lieutenant Goolrick.

Capt. and Mrs. Johnson gave a farewell bridge party Tuesday evening, June 28, for Capt. and Mrs. Apple, who were spending the night with the Johnsons. Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Frick and Lieutenants Goolrick and Payne were the others of the party. Mrs. Steele won a brass bowl and Lieutenant Goolrick a brass tray. Mrs. J. M. Wheeler asked a number of friends in to play bridge and to meet Mrs. Edwin C. Long Wednesday afternoon, June 28. Prizes, boxes of handkerchiefs, were won by Mrs. Hollister, Mrs. Frederick

Von Schrader and Mrs. Alfeyne von Schrader. Others playing were Mesdames Frick, Knight, Downing, Powell, Chappellear, Weyer and Corey. Mrs. Preston Bassett came in for tea.

Mrs. Furnival, of Fort Baker, was hostess at a most successful bridge party the afternoon of June 29. The prizes were a brass jardiniere won by Miss Troup, and a Japanese flower basket by Mrs. Powell, and a brass bowl by Miss Fulton. Other guests were Mesdames Wissner, Steele, Johnson, Wheeler, Grimes, Bennett, Corey, Billingsley, Freeman, Knowlton, Williamson, Waldron, Myers, McCawley and Misses Seeley and Wheeler. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Frick entertained at dinner Tuesday, July 4, in honor of Lieut. Col. Jefferson Kean, of Washington, D.C.; Colonel Glennan, Colonel Ebert and Major Lynch, all of the Medical Corps, being invited to meet him.

The post gave a hop on Wednesday evening, June 28, complimentary to the officers and ladies of the Field Artillery. Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson entertained Capt. R. P. Winslow and Lieut. Harry L. Morse at an informal dinner Sunday, June 25.

The battalion of the 5th Field Artillery, which has been stationed here for the past year, left July 3 for its new station at Fort Sill, Okla. The battalion of the 1st Field Artillery, en route from Fort Sill to Honolulu, which has been in camp here for the past ten days, sailed on the transport Sherman Wednesday.

Mrs. E. B. Frick entertained the Fort McDowell Five Hundred Club Wednesday, July 5. Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Johnson were hostesses from this post. Mrs. Johnson winning the guest prize, a Canton plate. The club prize, a spoon, was won by Mrs. White.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., June 5, 1911.

The Corregidor baseball team has been playing a series of games with the post team and has gone down to defeat every game. The first was played on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the home team of 4 to 0. The second game resulted in a score of 4 to 1 and the final game was 9 to 0. This is the much heralded team which a short time ago challenged any team in the islands and stated they were willing to bet 2,000 pesos on the result of a series of games.

First Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 7th Inf., granted leave under exceptional circumstances for three months, will sail for the United States on the June transport. Mrs. McEntee and baby will accompany him.

May 30, Memorial Day, the national flag was displayed at half-staff and the 7th Infantry band, under direction of Chief Musician W. G. B. Erdmann, rendered appropriate airs. Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, fired the national salute at noon. Elaborate memorial services were held at Cemetery del Norte, Manila. One squadron of the 7th Cavalry and three batteries of Field Artillery attended the ceremonies. A large number of officers and enlisted men were present.

The school for enlisted men has been postponed until July 3. A large number of men have been enrolled for same. Lieut. Col. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., is acting adjutant general of the post during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Barth, 12th Inf., on a trip to the southern islands.

A general shakeup in the disposition of the troops has taken place here. Battery E, 2d Field Art., who have been occupying the old post exchange building for some time past, have been shifted back in tents on their old camping ground.

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The Casual Detachment, which has been occupying two of the barracks of the 7th Infantry garrison, are to move into the old post exchange building. This will leave two vacant barracks, which it is expected will be occupied by the two troops of the 7th Cavalry, due to arrive on the June transport.

Major Purviance, Med. Corps, has been appointed visiting surgeon of the post, vice Captain Morris, relieved.

The stoppage of large sewer pipes in the garrison called out the fire department last Sunday morning and created quite a little excitement.

Baseball is again in full swing and the men are to be seen practicing daily. It is expected that the post team will give a good account of itself again this season. The beautiful silver cup won by the 7th Infantry team last year has been on display at the different companies and has been much admired.

The courts-martial of the thirteen men of Battery E, 2d Field Artillery, in connection with the murder of Private Bessie, of that organization, at Camp Stoenberg recently, are still in session and have moved their court to the post headquarters building. It is expected the trials will be concluded in time so that the battery can sail for the United States on the July transport.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 7, 1911.

Miss Dillon, of Richmond, Va., since Wednesday is the guest of Mrs. Paul C. Hutton. Mrs. Mary E. Mapp, of Atlanta, Ga., the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, was called to her home Sunday by the serious illness of her son. Mrs. Arthur Hanlon returned Wednesday from San Antonio, and will be the guest of Mrs. Hugh A. Parker until her home in the Infantry garrison is ready.

Mrs. George A. Herbst entertained Monday evening at cards. Mrs. Thomas Hixon Lowe and her mother, Mrs. LeRoy J. Wolf, have decided to remain at the garrison for the summer. Mrs. Gideon Williams left Wednesday to spend a few weeks at Fort Leavenworth. Major Otto W. B. Farr arrived Saturday from Sparta, Wis., and will spend a few days at the post.

Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine returned Friday from San Antonio, where she had spent the past winter. Mrs. J. E. Porter, of Mankato, Minn., spent the week-end at the garrison, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James A. Lynch. Mrs. G. Wellington Hunt and Miss Mabel Hunt, of Detroit, Mich., guests of Mrs. John S. Loud, returned Thursday to their home. Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr leaves Saturday for Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

Miss Myra Birmingham, of St. Paul, spent the week-end at the garrison, the guest of Miss Helen Rogers. Cadet R. B. Sutton, Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, left Wednesday for San Francisco. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Sunday at dinner for seven.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor and Miss Taylor arrived in St. Paul during the week from Denver and have taken apartments at the Marlborough. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Bessie Taylor, at present in Fort Riley, will arrive here shortly to reside. Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara leave the early part of August for West Point, N.Y., as Lieutenant O'Hara has been appointed an instructor in the Military Academy. Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., now with his regiment on the Mexican border, will arrive at the garrison July 15 and will remain a few days before leaving for the Army War College, Washington, D.C. Capt. George Steuenberg, formerly stationed at this garrison with the 28th Infantry, has been transferred to the 17th Infantry, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and is at the garrison attending to some military duties left unfinished when the regiment went to Texas to take part in the maneuvers. Captain Steuenberg is a poet and short story writer of some note, being a regular contributor to the Army and Navy Journal and to the magazines. He is also a crack pistol shot. He is a brother of the late Governor Steuenberg, of Idaho.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 9, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Truitt on Saturday invited Col. and Mrs. Pendleton and other friends to a beautifully appointed dinner. Sweet peas were used to decorate the dining table and rooms. The Castle has been repapered and painted, and the artistic effect throughout the quaint old building, with its beautiful marble mantels, is most charming.

At a recent supper party, where Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis were hosts, a jolly feature of the evening was each guest trying to guess whom he represented during the supper hour. As each friend entered the dining room a card with some name familiar in current events was pinned between his shoulders so everybody knew everybody's name save his own. It was great fun, from the conversation, to discover after a time that you were Queen Mary, President Taft or May Sutton.

Miss Mitchell has returned from Pennsylvania, and on the Fourth of July invited a number of friends for a picnic to the party going later to the Park Club to see the gorgeous fireworks. Col. and Mrs. Pendleton dined on Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Wygant, of Buffalo, to meet Col. and Mrs. Wygant, of Cranford, N.J. This week Mrs. Pendleton will go for a short visit to Detroit, to see her kinswoman, Mrs. Newman, who has just returned from a protracted stay in Europe.

Capt. Philip Walker, retired, who was stationed at Fort Porter with the 12th, is in the city looking and feeling splendidly. Captain Walker has a fine string of horses at the Erie racetrack and has won a number of races. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Saunders, and Lane have returned from a most delightful six weeks in Kentucky. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton are

entertaining a house party, while the Captain is at target practice at Fort Niagara. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson and Miss Adams, of Salt Lake City, are all at Fort Niagara, and Fort Porter seems quite deserted.

Post Q.M. Sergeant Kratzky is rejoicing that his wife and little one are at home again, after a month's stay in North Girard, Pa. Post Comdy. Sergt. and Mrs. Lewis are promised a visit this week from Mrs. Heimburg, Mrs. Lewis' mother.

The sudden collapse of the handsome half-finished water-works building at the foot of Porter avenue, caused great distress and excitement at Fort Porter, being so near the post. Colonel Truitt responded promptly to the call for assistance, Lieutenant Keller taking a detachment to the ruins. For an hour all worked to recover the many bodies buried under the fallen building. A number of lives were saved by the aid of the soldiers, but alas! it was too late to save all. Eight were already dead when taken from the ruins.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 8, 1911.

Capt. William Glasgow, 13th Cav., accompanied by his son Joe, will leave El Paso next week to join his regiment at Fort Riley. Mrs. Glasgow and the other children will remain in El Paso with the former's father, Judge Joseph Magoffin, until the last of August.

The troops of the 23d Infantry that have been on duty along the river and at the international bridges since the beginning of the trouble in Juarez have been relieved from that duty and returned the middle of the week to their station at this point.

Lieut. Richard Herman, 23d Inf., is a recent comer at the post from Fort McIntosh, Texas. Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., commanding the troops in this locality, will go up to Cloudcroft, N.M., to select a band to which his regiment will shortly go for a few weeks' change. As the regiment is to be kept in this locality for some time yet the change is strongly advised.

Lieut. James S. Dougherty, M.R.C., left last week for Roswell, N.M., to inspect the National Guard. Troop E, 3d Cavalry, has been relieved from patrol duty at Terlingua, Texas, and ordered to return to San Antonio, Texas.

The troopers of the 4th Cavalry stationed at Ysleta and Clint, Texas, small towns a few miles from El Paso, gathered at the latter place and celebrated the Fourth of July in the good old-fashioned way. Athletic games, including every known stunt, were on the program and enjoyed by both participants and spectators. A regulation Cavalry drill, in command of Capt. C. C. Farmer, held everybody's interest. The program closed with a barbecue.

The concert given at Washington Park on the evening of the Fourth of July by the combined regimental bands of the 23d Infantry and 4th Cavalry was a very enjoyable affair and appreciated by several thousand El Pasoans. The gate proceeds were presented to the two bands. The program was in two parts, part first in charge of Chief Musician Michael A. Quinto, 4th Cav. Lieut. F. S. Turner, 23d Inf., left last week for his home in Paris, Ill., to join Mrs. Turner and will spend a three months' leave in the East.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., July 7, 1911.

Major E. M. Blake started for Asheville, N.C., last Sunday to spend his leave with his mother and wife and daughters. It is expected that Mrs. Blake and Misses Olivia and Ayliffe will return to Fort Dade with Major Blake at the expiration of his leave. Miss Kate Warner, who has been visiting the family of her brother, Capt. Harry L. Warner, at the pilot station, returned to her home near Bradenton last Monday. Supt. and Mrs. Charles Johnston are spending a week at their Sarasota cottage preparatory to leaving for Cuba. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Warner and Miss Kate Warner, of the pilot station, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Mrs. E. A. Clarke last Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. John McKie will start for New York at the beginning of Lieutenant McKie's thirty days' leave, about July 12.

A fishing party of six, composed of Mrs. Antoine, Misses Laurence, Antoine, Ethel and Gertrude Johnson and Messrs. Barney Warner and Roy Wolf, all of the pilot station, went out in the pilot launch Egmont last week and captured eleven fine big tarpon.

Miss Olive Oppenheimer, of Tampa, has been for two days the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Warner and their son, Mr. Barney Warner, at the pilot station. Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt and Henry N. Sumner spent two days visiting friends in Tampa this week.

The Fort Dade band, with the 162d Company, C.A.C., and field piece, participated in the Fourth of July celebration in Tampa. The troops were accompanied by Capt. Adna G. Clarke, Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, Harold L. Gardiner and Henry N. Sumner. The band was accompanied by Prof. Joseph Caccia. The celebration was under the auspices of the U.S.W.V. Camp Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Tampa. Camp Morton A. Wilcox, of Fort Dade, also paraded. Capt. Adna G. Clarke, commander Department of Florida, and senior vice-commander-in-chief, U.S.W.V., was in command of both camps. One interesting feature of the afternoon's entertainment was a ball game, in which Fort Dade lost to a picked Tampa team by a score of 1 to 0.

Dr. George I. Gunkel, dental surgeon, arrived at Fort Dade from Fort McPherson, Ga., on Friday. He is the guest of Lieut. E. E. Bennett.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 10, 1911.

In accordance with an old custom of the regiment there was a picnic on the post on the Fourth of July. Later those who attended the picnic adjourned to Lieutenant Carter's quarters, where they enjoyed a display of fireworks. Those who were there were Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mesdames Heard, Cole, Weaver, Freeland, Furlong, White, Ball, Carter, Casteel, Hasson, Griffith, Turner, Ross, McNamee, Burleigh, Kennedy, Glover, Carter, Misses Elmer, Leiter, Heard, Casteel and Fear. Colonel Marshall, Lieutenant Butler, Mr. Van Pelt, Mr. Charles O'Connor and the children of the garrison, Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Miss Amy Heard, Cadet Heard and Mr. Edwin O'Connor attended the dance at the Hyperion Club on Tuesday evening. Mrs. L. R. Ball and Miss Queenie Bingham were guests of Mrs. Parrish for the dance at the Country Club Tuesday night. Mr. Van Pelt is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Francis Glover.

Lieut. Rodman Butler, who has been attending the School of Equitation at Fort Riley, arrived at the post on Tuesday to spend a few days before joining the regiment on the border, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Carter.

The bridge club met Wednesday with Mrs. Frederick G. Turner. Colonel O'Connor and Mr. Edwin O'Connor left Monday for Lincoln, Neb.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 5, 1911.

The Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri, Major Joseph T. Dickman, visited the post officially Thursday, June 29, for the purpose of acting on unserviceable property. Major and Mrs. Dickman were guests of Major and Mrs. Atkinson until Friday evening. Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. Nuttman. Mrs. Hartigan won the first prize and Mrs. Dale the consolation prize.

On June 30 the 2d Battalion returned from the target range. They reached the post about 9:30 a.m., having marched something over fifteen miles since breakfast. The battalion made forty marksmen, thirty-four sharpshooters and one expert rifleman.

Saturday, July 1, a new regimental staff took office. Captain Nuttman relieved Captain Butler as adjutant, Captain Martin relieved Captain Babcock as quartermaster and Captain Butler relieved Captain Martin as commissary. Captain Babcock will begin a four-year detail in the Quartermaster's



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Department July 17 and expects to be assigned to transport duty.

Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Atkinson, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Chenoweth and Lieutenant Davis.

The tennis teams from the Omaha Field Club visited the post Monday evening and met Fort Crook in doubles. The visitors were Messrs. Scribner, Cole, McConnell and Colpetzer. Fort Crook was represented by Major Dale, Captain Switzer, Captain Martin and Captain Hall. The Omaha men took every set, with scores varying from 6-2 to 6-4. Messrs. Scribner and Cole are the champions of Omaha, and the other two gentlemen played games only slightly second. After the games all playing were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Switzer at their quarters.

The 1st Battalion and Machine-Gun Platoon left this morning at 6 a.m. for the target range at Ashland, Captain Switzer commanding. They will make the march in three days, using the same camping grounds as the 2d Battalion did.

The weather has been so warm this past week that even the Filipino muchachos are longing for the cool breezes of their native islands. Concerts by the band help to pass the long evenings; and entertainment enjoyed by throngs of people who come out from Omaha to listen to the music and enjoy the open country about the post.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 5, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Seagraves left the post last Friday. Lieutenant Seagraves has been detailed to the Ordnance and will be stationed at Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia. Mr. Barnett, father of Lieutenant Barnett, has been at the post for several days. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett returned from New York Sunday, and are occupying Captain Newbill's quarters.

Troops A and C left for the target range at Edsalls, Va., Saturday.

Mrs. Dean has returned to the post. Mrs. Berry, her mother and four daughters are living in Captain Austin's quarters. Chaplain Brander, who has been spending his leave at Virginia Beach with his family, returned yesterday. Mr. Barnes, Q.M. Dept., is spending his yearly vacation at Atlantic City. Gen. and Mrs. Wood will leave here shortly for New York. They will sail from there Saturday for Panama.

The 15th Cavalry band played yesterday at the White House Lot from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whitside are entertaining at bridge this evening for Captain Whitside's sister, Mrs. Archie Miller.

JAMESTOWN NOTES.

Jamestown, R.I., July 11, 1911.

Both the active and retired list of the Army and Navy are much in evidence at this resort this season. There are two steam launches required to take over the officers of the General Board and War College Conference every morning.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Henry Davis make Sunday afternoon their reception day and gather around them a charming lot of people each week. Mrs. Eberle entertained at dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Pratt on Sunday evening. Among the Jamestown people seen at the skating rink on Monday afternoon were Mrs. Fairfax Leary, Miss Gleeves, Mrs. Eberle, Mrs. and Miss Driggs.

Capt. G. A. Nugent, U.S.A., Mrs. Nugent and Capt. Jens Bugge, U.S.A., are located at the Gardner House. Lieut. W. N. Jeffers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jeffers are at the Tennant cottage. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. T. Craven are at the Allen cottage. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., is at the Bay View Hotel.

FIELD DAY AT EAGLE PASS.

Eagle Pass, Texas, July 5, 1911.

The citizens of this border town witnessed one of the most interesting Fourth of July celebrations in its history yesterday. Starting in the morning at 9 o'clock there were athletic events given by Co. A, Signal Corps, and Troop A, 3d Cav., followed by two baseball games between Eagle Pass and Del Rio, which took up most of the day. The athletic exhibition was as follows:

Tug-of-war, mounted; won by Signal Corps. 100-yard dash; Signal Corps 1st and 2d. Three-legged race; Cavalry 1st, Signal Corps 2d. Mounted wrestling; won by Signal Corps. Shoe and leggin race; won by Cavalry. Rescue race; Signal Corps 1st, Cavalry 2d. Mounted high jump; Signal Corps 1st, Cavalry 2d.

In addition to the above the Cavalry gave an exhibition of horse training which was enjoyed by all. Co. A, Signal Corps, won a general average of 20 out of 29 points on the events.

In the afternoon the entire Signal Corps company gave a parade, led by Professor Cheek's Military Band. One of the features of the parade was an old tally-ho, carrying the contestants, decorated with Signal Corps colors and bearing the inscription "We Have the Cavalry's Goat." A small goat decorated with yellow, perched beside the driver, told the rest.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, July 8, 1911.

Lieuts. N. M. Beardslee and K. B. Harmon were guests at the Galveston Garten Verein concert and dance on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, U.S.A., are en route home from Manila. They have been enjoying a visit in Japan and China, en route home. Captain Burleson will be stationed at Fort Sam Houston, but on their arrival in San Francisco on the 12th they come immediately to Galveston to visit Mrs. Burleson's parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, sr. Prior to their departure Col. C. P. Townsley and Col. R. P. Davis were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Potter.

Q.M. Sergt. D. J. Hinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hinson left Thursday for Fort Monroe.

Postcards have been received from Mrs. C. C. Burt, who with Captain Burt, U.S.A., is en route to their new station, Manila, P.I. Mrs. Burt had the misfortune to cut her hand badly, but fortunately not seriously, while at Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Merrow have returned from a tour of the Pacific coast. Their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Stone Sorley and children, Stone and Merrow, are touring Europe. They will spend most of their time in Berlin, Germany, where Master Stone will take violin instruction. They will return to America in the fall, and will be stationed at Missoula, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Merrow's daugh-

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ter, Mrs. Dennis Hadley Currie, and children are visiting Captain Currie's mother in Glen Rose, Texas, while Captain Currie is on a tour of inspection. They will join Captain Currie in Salt Lake City and then go to Denver, thence to Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris O. Kopperl and children and Mrs. R. H. Carmichael leave for Barrie, Canada, where they will be joined by Mrs. Archibald H. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, U.S.N., former commanding officer of the cruiser Tacoma, while in Galveston, and the party in the Kopperl automobile will tour the East and points in Canada and Virginia.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to July 11. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Provincetown, Mass.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Provincetown, Mass.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. En route to Provincetown, Mass.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogerwerff. En route to Provincetown, Mass.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. En route to Provincetown, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. En route to Provincetown, Mass.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Provincetown, Mass.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. G. R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Provincetown, Mass.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. F. W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Provincetown, Mass.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. W. W. Buchanan. At Provincetown, Mass.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. P. Parker. At Provincetown, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At New York city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Provincetown, Mass.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans. At Provincetown, Mass.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. C. C. Marsh. En route to Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At Provincetown, Mass.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. W. J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. J. M. Elliott. Ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southernland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southernland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Chefoo, China.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Chefoo, China.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Oake. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, jr. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. En route to Olongapo, P.I.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Philippine waters.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Comdr. R. E. Coonts, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of squadron commander.) Comdr. B. F. Hutchison. At Kiel, Germany.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. L. M. Nulton. At Kiel, Germany.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. G. R. Marvell. At Kiel, Germany.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Bttn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bttn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEUMSEH, Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Bttn. W. J. Drummond. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK, Bttn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Send mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Chefoo, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Lloyd W. Townsend. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Eiler, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass.

The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. J. W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DURUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Chicago, Ill. Send mail there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constable. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Annapolis, Md. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARSHALL, G., 6 guns. Comdr. G. N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Bttn. H. T. Johnson. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. At Long Beach, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. En route to Hong Kong, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. J. R.

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"DRY"

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SOLE IMPORTERS

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Brady. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign A. H. Miles. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G., Bttn. M. J. Wilkinson. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Comdr. D. E. Diamukes. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). Lieut. R. V. Lowe. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croasley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Bergen, Norway. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robison. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Provincetown, Mass.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. E. C. S. Parker. At Provincetown, Mass.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James

What Mothers Should Know

We believe all mothers should know that Cuticura soap and ointment afford a pure, sweet and most economical treatment for itching, burning infantile humors, eczemas, rashes and irritations which, if neglected, often become chronic and cause a lifetime of misery because of pain and disfigurement. A warm bath with Cuticura soap, followed by a gentle application of Cuticura ointment usually brings immediate relief, baby sleeps, worn-out, worried parents rest and peace falls on a distracted household.

BURROWS, Lieut. J. F. Hellweg. At Provincetown, Mass.
STERETT, Lieut. F. R. McCrary, ordered to command. At Provincetown, Mass.
TRIPPE, Lieut. Frank D. Barrien. At the navy yard, Boston Mass.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Provincetown, Mass.
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Provincetown, Mass.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Provincetown, Mass.
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Provincetown, Mass.
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Provincetown, Mass.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Provincetown, Mass.
TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Provincetown, Mass.
CASTINE (tender), 9 second battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Provincetown, Mass.
SEVERN (tender). At Provincetown, Mass.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At Eureka, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At Eureka, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Eureka, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At Eureka, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Eureka, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At Eureka, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At Eureka, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign W. F. Newton. At Eureka, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At Eureka, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At Eureka, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At Eureka, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Eureka, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. C. A. Blakely, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tinney, Wilkes and De Long. Submarines: Plunger, Cuttlefish, Tarentula and Viper. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the crew of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). Capt. George P. Runkle, merchant service. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. On summer cruise.
The itinerary of the cruise of 1911 of the Ranger is as follows: Leave Boston June 1, arrive Horta, Fayal, June 19; leave Horta June 24, arrive Southampton July 3; leave

Southampton July 15, arrive Edinburgh (Leith), July 19; leave Leith July 26, arrive Amsterdam July 29; leave Amsterdam Aug. 5, Marseille Aug. 19; leave Marseille Aug. 28, arrive Algiers Aug. 31; leave Algiers Sept. 6, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 9; leave Gibraltar Sept. 16, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Funchal Sept. 28, arrive Bermuda Oct. 18; leave Bermuda Oct. 25, arrive Marblehead Oct. 30; leave Marblehead Oct. 31, arrive Boston Oct. 31. Mail should be addressed to the ship and sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, using domestic postage. The Campania, sailing from New York on Sept. 6, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 18, the last which will reach her at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, retired. On summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. J. D. McDonald ordered to command. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Samson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sebag, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotomayo, Bremerton, Mass.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Uncas, Guantanamo, Cuba.
Vigilant, Yorba Buena, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.
Pontiac, New York.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Alliance, at San Juan, P.R.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Charleston, at Puget Sound.
Chancellorsville, at Puget Sound.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cleveland, at Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alva, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn.
Ela, route St. Louis, Mo.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupo, Newbern, N.C.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Granite State, New York city.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntsr, at St. Louis.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.S. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasler H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav. in temporary command.
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.
Fort Riley, Kas.—Brig. Gen. Water S. Schuyler.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.

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Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Maneuver Division.

Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Major Gen. W. H. Carter.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A. Eagle Pass, Texas; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D and I, San Antonio; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, San Antonio, Texas; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, General Hospital, San Francisco; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, San Antonio, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Fort William McKinley, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L and M, at San Antonio, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band, Troops K and L, Calexico, Cal.; Troop A, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; Troops B and I, Yuma, Ariz.; Troops C and D, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. (Regt. Hqrs. May 1.)
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
6th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Douglas, Ariz.; E, F, G and H, Nogales, Ariz.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived January, 1911.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.
12th Cav.—Hqrs. Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.
2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
3d Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.
4th Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B and C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
6th Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.	35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
13th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.	37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.	42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	44th. Ft. Warrington, Md.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
	50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
	51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

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54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 138th. Philippines. Address,
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. Manila, P.I.
80th. Key West Bks. Fla. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md. Will
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. sail for Manila Aug. 5,
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 1911.
86th. Philippines. Address, 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
Manila, P.I. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 146th. Philippines. Address,
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. Manila, P.I.
90th. In Philippines. Address, 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
Manila, P.I. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 150th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
95th. Philippines. Address, 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
Manila, P.I. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 159th. Ft. Roger, H.T.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 164th. Jackson Bks., N.Y.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
107th. Ft. Williams, Me. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
112th. Ft. Dade, Fla. Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio of S.F.; 4th. Ft. Casey, Wash.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, San Diego, Cal.; Co. A, Calexico, Cal.; Co. K, Campo, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
14th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H, I, K, L, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert,

Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Philippines—address, Manila. E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored)—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf. (colored)—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D, Tia Juana, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter. A new schedule of departure of troops to and from the Philippines, will be announced. The dates, as we have previously stated, will be about six months later than the original dates published, and which were set aside on account of the concentration of troops in Texas.

WILKINS'S JEST.

(Washington Correspondence Boston Advertiser.)

In the War Department there is a portrait of more than usual interest. It is that of William Wilkins, Secretary of War in the Tyler Cabinet, who is pointed to as a man who saved his own life by a jest. He was one of the party of distinguished men who were entertained on the U.S. gunboat Princeton as the vessel made a trial trip down the Potomac. President Tyler was on board the boat also. As the usual salute was fired as the gunboat passed Mount Vernon a gun exploded, killing two of the Cabinet officers and Senator Gardiner, of New York.

Wilkins was on the boat, but he missed the explosion. He had jokingly remarked, "Although I am Secretary of War I do not like the firing of guns, and I am going to slip away during the saluting."

He thereby saved his life. It is said President Tyler at this incident met the lady who afterward became his bride.

The great gun on the Princeton, called the "Peace-maker," burst at Washington Feb. 28, 1844, and killed the Secretary of State, Upshur; the Secretary of the Navy, T. W. Gilmer; Capt. Beverly Kennon, U.S.N., Virgil Maxey, a Colonel Gardiner, of New York, and a colored servant of the President, and desperately wounded several of the crew. There were two hundred ladies on board. David Gardiner, one of the victims of the disaster, was a descendant of the lords of the manor of Gardiner's Island, off the east coast of Long Island. His remains were carried to the White House, and the event resulted in the marriage of his beautiful daughter, Julia, to President Tyler.

The Rev. Manfred P. Welcher, field secretary of the Anti-Cigarette League, calls attention to a statement of Edward F. Croker, ex-Chief of the New York Fire Department, who says: "From a long observation of fires and their causes, extending over a period of twenty-seven years, I have found that a very considerable percentage of fires have been caused directly by the use of cigarettes. The paper and light tobacco used in cigarettes holds fire for some time, usually until the entire remnant which has been thrown away has been consumed. The majority of cigarette smokers are care-

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less in the disposition of these remnants, and usually throw or drop them wherever they may be. The recent disaster by which 150 persons were burned to death was attributed directly to the presence of a lighted cigarette end, thrown carelessly into an accumulation of easily combustible material. From the fire hazard point of view the use of cigarettes cannot be too strongly condemned.

It isn't every day that a tiger gets a chance to make a meal of an army officer, but the late Gen. Sir Edward Bradford, of the British army, came within an ace of giving that distinguished fortune to "stripes" out in Central India some years ago, when he was hunting big game in the jungle. There had been a big "hak," and stripes was expected at any moment. Sir Edward stood with his rifle at the ready to receive the tiger at the foot of a tree, when stripes appeared from exactly the opposite direction from which he was expected, and carried Sir Edward off. The other sportsmen went off after the tiger, and found him taking his ease by a mound while Sir Edward lay unconscious close by. Fortunately, the tiger had had a good kill before, and beyond badly lacerating Sir Edward Bradford's right arm not much damage was done. Stripes was despatched, and Sir Edward was removed to camp, where the arm was amputated.

A party of Manila Army women were returning in an automobile from a suburban excursion, says the Philippines Monthly, when the driver unfortunately collided with another vehicle. While a policeman was taking down the names of those concerned an "English-speaking" Filipino law student politely asked one of the ladies how the accident happened. "I'm sure I don't know," she replied. "I was asleep when it occurred!" Proud of his knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, the youth said: "Ah! Then, madam, you will be able to prove a lullaby!"

The press clipping bureau of Henry Romeike, Inc., one of the oldest and best in this line of business, has outgrown its present offices, and after July 15 will be located at 106-110 Seventh avenue, New York city. The development of this very modern offshoot of newspaper publicity within a comparatively few years is indicated by the fact that the firm will occupy 7,000 square feet of floor space. Albert Reube is president of the Romeike corporation.

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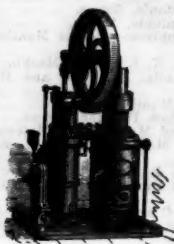
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